

MASON'S
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Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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In your garden of quality and
quantity. Our branches
are in the supervision of a
qualified European. We have
substituted the use of lamps or
lamps. For the last year we have
been serving the public with the
same careful service that you
would get at home. Our charges
are always reasonable, consistent
with the quality of our service.
N. LAZARUS.
Hongkong's Only European
Optician.
12, Queen's Rd. Central.

No. 21,185

號五拾八百壹千壹萬式第

日壹廿月四年寅丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1926 式拜禮

號壹月陸年五十國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.50
Yau-mai...Dep.	6.50	8.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	6.00
Shatin...Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.01	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.11
Tai-po...Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.14	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.24
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.21	8.54	11.09	12.19	12.39	1.53	5.13	6.28
Fanning...Dep.	7.32	9.05	11.18	12.28	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.38
Shuang-shui...Dep.	7.38	9.11	11.24	12.34	12.54	2.07	5.27	6.42
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.43	9.16	11.29	12.39	12.59	2.13	5.33	6.48

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.50
Yau-mai...Dep.	6.50	8.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	6.00
Shatin...Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.01	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.11
Tai-po...Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.14	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.24
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.21	8.54	11.09	12.19	12.39	1.53	5.13	6.28
Fanning...Dep.	7.32	9.05	11.18	12.28	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.38
Shuang-shui...Dep.	7.38	9.11	11.24	12.34	12.54	2.07	5.27	6.42
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.43	9.16	11.29	12.39	12.59	2.13	5.33	6.48

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning...Dep.	7.45	11.30	Shatankok...Dep.	8.30	10.15
Shatankok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	Fanning...Arr.	7.25	11.10

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning...Dep.	7.45	11.30	Shatankok...Dep.	8.30	10.15
Shatankok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	Fanning...Arr.	7.25	11.10

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Two, Cook & Son, Ltd., Hongkong, or from The American Express Company, Hongkong.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

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On THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE, and SUNDAY, 6th JUNE, s.s. "TAISHAN" will depart from Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 4 P.M.
The "NORTON" ORCHESTRA will be on board on SUNDAY, 6th JUNE, and there will be Music and Dancing during the Voyage to and from Macao.

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DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
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STORIES OF TELEPATHY.

SOME EXPERIENCES.

KNOWLEDGE OF DISTANT EVENTS.

Below are a few of the interesting replies which have been sent in for a "Telepathy" Competition, arranged by the London Observer.

STRANGE CASE OF A LETTER.

During a sea passage two of us were exchanging desultory talk, when, during a lull, I suddenly, but without astonishment, became aware that a person, whose identity was clear, was preparing to write a letter to me. Without realising any strangeness, I drew out my notebook and commenced to write what, somehow, I knew clearly was being written some nine hundred miles away. When I had finished the writing, my friend accepted the draft and my explanation with nothing beyond a conventional remark on the strangeness of the whole thing. The draft was sealed, with the understanding that it was to be preserved until the mail arrived at the foreign station where we were both bound. When the mail eventually reached us, the letter was amongst it. It was received, opened, and read in the presence of my former companion, and upon comparison my telepathic draft and the original agreed, excepting in several points of idiosyncratic spelling. — SCARLET ASPECT.

A BISHOP'S DEATH.

Chauncy Maples, having been consecrated Bishop of Likoma, Africa, in 1895, was on his way to his diocese. I was living in Oxford, and at the time very ill. Suddenly a mental vision was before me. The room vanished, and before me was Lake Nyasa with a vessel on it, upon the deck of which stood the Bishop, dressed in his cassock. As I gazed, a storm arose, the vessel was swamped and sank, and the Bishop went down. I spoke of this to no one, but knew my friend was dead.

A cablegram arrived from Africa, announcing exactly what I had seen. Fearing the shock of the news might harm me, they tried to break it to me gently by saying, "There is bad news for you, but don't let it upset you," and at once I stopped them with, "I know it: Chauncy Maples is drowned." — "Nigger."

A CHURCH STORY.

I awoke one Sunday morning with the memory of a vivid dream still clear-cut in my mind.

"I've had a strange dream," I told my husband.

"So have I," he responded.

"I dreamed I was in church."

"So did I."

"And a strange man."

"Came into the minister's pew," he finished.

"Exactly—a clean-shaven tall stranger."

"He came in late and delayed the service."

"Yes. How extraordinary—that we should dream alike!"

We went to church, and into the manse pew, late, walked a tall clean-shaven stranger. The minister, about to begin, waited silently until he was seated.

"That's the man—the very man," we murmured simultaneously.

It seemed at the time strange and uncanny, yet in no way have we been conscious of that man's influence on our lives at any points. He is now dead. — M.C.

HORROR OF THE GUILLOTINE.

Many years ago, as a schoolgirl, I was one of a party crossing Paris for the first time, in charge of a French governess on our way to school. We were driving across an open space when I was suddenly seized with the most awful feeling of sheer terror.

"My face must have betrayed my feelings, for the governess asked if I was feeling ill. I stammered out, 'Where is the guillotine?'"

She said, in a surprised tone, "There is no guillotine here. It is the Place de la Concorde!"

How I had never even seen a picture of the Place de la Concorde, and could not have recognised it. But it was there that the guillotine stood during the Revolution, and surely something of the agony and fears of that terrible time must have influenced me telepathically. — Mrs. S. W.

WRECK SEEN IN A DREAM.

During 1919 a vessel carrying men returned from the Army was lost off Stornoway. At the exact moment the disaster happened I dreamt I stood watching the incoming vessel, and, to my horror, for no apparent reason she suddenly diverted her course and went on to the rocks. I saw men struggling in the water, and all the details later related in the papers. I asked my husband the time, and so was able to verify that my dream must have been dreamed at the exact time of the wreck.

On going down next morning I related my dream to my children's old nurse, almost word for word as it appeared in the newspapers a day later. — E.E.B.

A WAR MESSAGE.

I left Australia early in 1915 on service abroad with the Australian Imperial Force. Before leaving, I arranged with my father, who was greatly interested in thought transference and cognate subjects, that, whenever possible, I should try and send him a telepathic message at the hour in the Northern Hemisphere approximating to 10 p.m. in Australia—i.e., at about 8 a.m., his theory being that the early waking hours and the night watches were those in which the subconscious mind would be most likely to be active.

Towards the end of 1918 I was severely wounded in action in France, and, two days later, lay in hospital at Wimereux.

Seven weeks later I received a letter from my father, in which he wrote: "I had an extraordinarily vivid dream about you last night, and it has impressed me so much that I have set myself to write to you at once. You rang me up on the telephone, and seemed to say, as distinctly as if you were really at home, 'Father don't worry; I am all right. Don't worry.'"

I was in hospital in London at the date of the delivery of this letter, and on comparing the actual date of the letter, I found it to coincide exactly with the date of my arrival in hospital in Wimereux, when I was distinctly trying to send a message home to my people.

In Australia I was reported "Missing—believed killed," until the correction appeared some three weeks later. — A.I.F.

MESSAGE FROM A SON.

Some years ago I had a vivid dream and saw my sailor son standing on deck with water pouring over him. I heard him call, "Mother." The dream was so vivid that in the morning I asked my oldest son to put it down, with the date, in his pocket book, and he did so.

The explanation came some weeks later. On the date of my dream, whilst rounding Cape Horn in a terrific gale, he had been washed overboard by one huge wave and washed back by another. In his extremity he called out "Mother." — "MOTHER."

A FIRST SIGHT OF BOMBAY.

I woke suddenly early one morning to "see" very clearly a beautiful coast with a long low town, which appeared almost white in the intense brightness of a tropical sun, and to hear in my sister's voice saying, "Oh, I wish M— could see this." I afterwards found this was exactly what happened at that moment in Bombay Harbour—it being there about 8 a.m. My sister, walking on to the deck and seeing it for the first time, conveyed it to me. Later, when I took my first journey East, Bombay Harbour was exactly as I had seen it through her eyes several years before. — M.M.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Whilst living in London some years ago, we were expecting visitors motoring from N. about 300 miles distant. They were due to arrive late at night. During the evening an old Irish domestic in our employment entered the dining-room much perturbed stating that, while drinking tea, she had seen a vision of the expected car stranded beneath a railway bridge with a crowd round the back of the car: that in her vision the car was pushed to a garage on the right of the road and then to a second garage on the left of the road. The visitors did not arrive until the next day, when they confirmed the facts of the hallucination—the breakage of a rear axle beneath the railway bridge at Y, and the refusal of the first garage to take the car in.

TITMAR.

"NORR—The domestic was known to the visitors and believed by them to possess certain clairvoyant powers. It being too late to wire, and we not being on the telephone, they were unable to acquaint us of their plight, and being much exercised over this wished strongly that it might be made known to the domestic aforesaid."

THE SCEPTICAL DOCTOR.

A patient in Cheltenham, desirous of seeing her doctor, one morning (not urgent), her nurse sent a telepathic message for him. Neither patient nor doctor believed in telepathy. The doctor arrived an hour after the message was sent. On entering, nurse said, "Dr. —, do you believe in mental telepathy?" He shrugged his shoulders (he was Scotch). He was then asked, "If you do not believe in it, why did you come this morning? It was not your visiting day." He answered, "Well, now as you have asked a question, I must answer it. I was on my way to — when something seemed to say to me you are wanted at —, and, without knowing why, I turned my cycle round and came on." (Names are given.) — L.

IN THE HOTEL METROPOLE.

During the war I was working in the Ministry of Munitions at the Hotel Metropole in Northumberland-avenue. A friend of mine worked in the same room.

One day I was rummaging for some papers when I suddenly knew precisely what he was thinking about. I look up. He was looking out of the window with his back to me.

"Yes," I said, "so shall I."

"So shall you what?" he asked.

"Come and stay at this hotel after the war, in this room, to see what it feels like."

"Good Heavens," he said, "how on earth did you know what I was thinking about?"

I couldn't tell him. There had been no conversation, no possible indication of his trend of thought either then or at any previous time. It simply felt that for a second his thoughts became almost physically visible to my mind, if such a thing were possible. — PATTYPAM.

A CARD EXPERIMENT.

We were sitting in the smoking room of the Auckland Club when the conversation turned to telepathy. Some present believed in it, others doubted, until one of the party said he would prove to us that it was possible to telegraph his thoughts to a person at a distance.

He then requested me to phone to his wife, who was staying at the Grand Hotel, about a quarter of a mile distant, and ask her to name the cards as they were being dealt out face upwards on a table. My friend requested a third person present to get a pack of cards, shuffle and deal them out and his wife would name each card. The husband neither touched the phone nor the cards, but, nevertheless, his wife, a quarter of a mile distant, named every card without a single mistake. — H.L.F.

SIMULTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF AN ACCIDENT.

Arriving one Sunday at the house of a business acquaintance, I asked him how his son was progressing after his accident. To my surprise, the question caused some bewilderment. "There is no danger," I was told, "and he is in bed. But how did you know about it?" "Surely you told me yourself yesterday," I answered.

"Hardly! As we only called in the doctor this morning, about the time you would be leaving Euston."

"Are you certain?" I enquired, rather fatuously in the circumstances. "I understood that your boy fell in the garden, and a wooden stake entered his eye."

"That is exactly what happened, but it all occurred about two hours ago, and I cannot see how you can know anything about it."

Nor could I. There was no way in which I could have known, and yet I was in full possession of the facts, which I

had the impression of having received the day before from the father himself. I have no knowledge of having slept in the train on the way down, and there would appear to be no reason for dreaming such a thing.

A TELEPHONE CALL.

I was sitting at tea with my parents at their house when the house-extension bell of the business telephone rang; on my husband getting up to answer it, I said "That is Mrs. D—," mentioning a lady we had last seen in Canada some five years before, and of whom we had heard nothing since. None of us had any idea that she was in England, or did we ever speak or think of her. It proved to be the lady I had spoken of, ringing from the local P.O. telephone to my parents' address on the off-chance of learning whether we were in England or not. — Mrs. H.

A LECTURE INCIDENT.

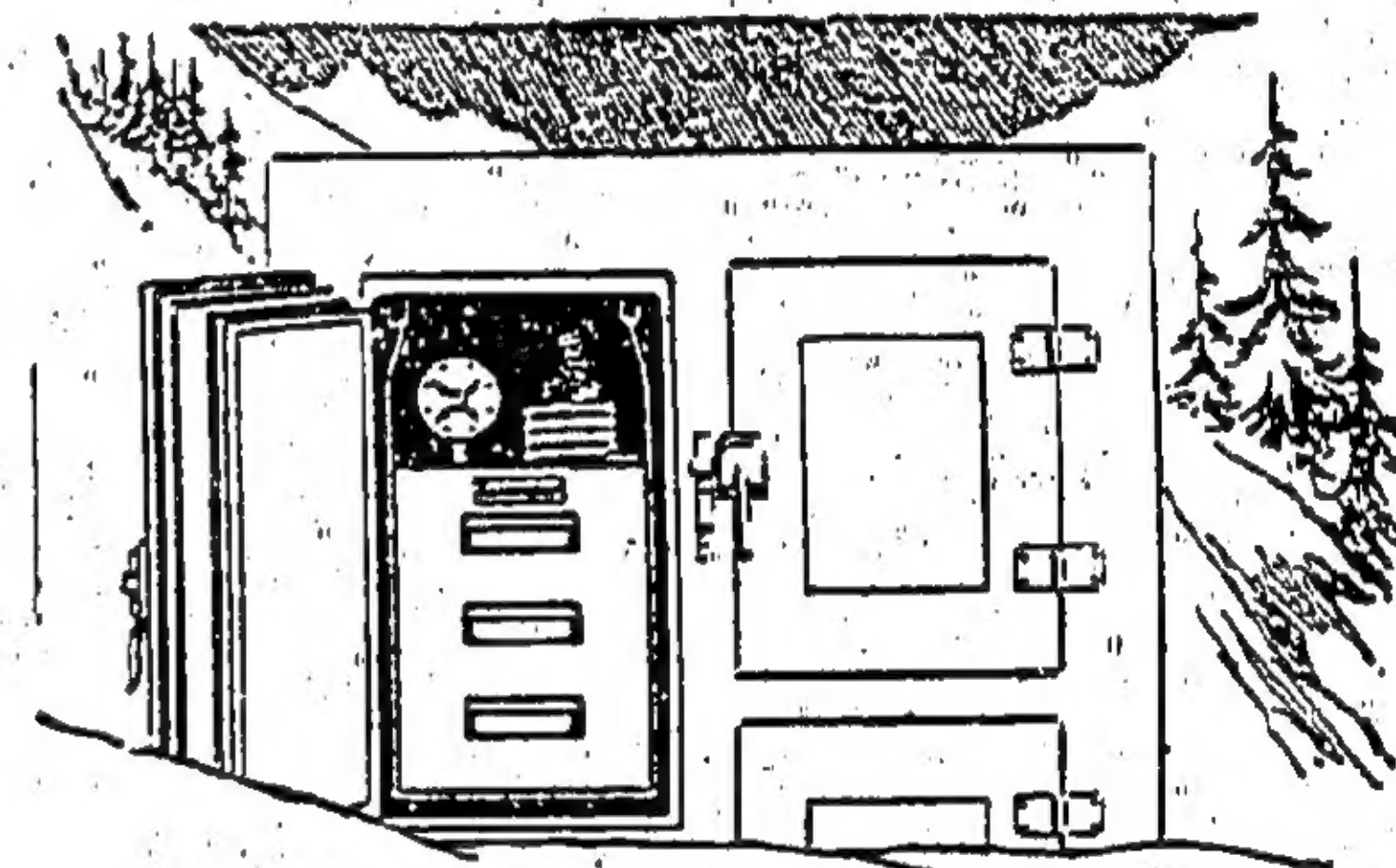
I used to attend the psychology lectures of Dr. James Ward at Trinity. Being young, I took copious notes and grew to be very quick at that. One day, in the course of his lecture, he said: "Let us take a number of figures at random by way of illustration, 4, 7, 2, 8." and so on, very rapidly, writing them down on a blackboard as he spoke. The student next to me, who was slow, looked over my shoulder to copy something she had missed, and ejaculated in a startled whisper, "Good Heavens! I'm writing down the figures before he says them." Made aware of this feat, I found I could not continue it. — H.M.S.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd., for 1925, to be presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting on Friday, June 11th, is as follows:—

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, premia of insurance, allowances for leave and pensions, and transferring the sum of \$30,000 from the reserve fund and \$35,000 from the Company's underwriting account for depreciation, and \$33,904.59 from the reserve fund to meet the cost of special repairs, there remains a loss on working account of \$103,932.43 which has been met by the transfer of a similar amount from the reserve fund.

This unfortunate result is entirely attributable to the political situation in China, which arose in June last, and still continues in South China, added to abnormally heavy expenditure made on account of "leave and pensions" to the floating staff. The passing of a dividend is a matter of great regret to the General Managers and Consulting Committee.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. D. F. Beith resigned from the Committee on his departure for Home and the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard was invited to fill the vacancy.

The Committee now consists of the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. W. E. Clarke and the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Linstead & Davis, who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

CHARACTER IN BUSINESS.

NEED FOR BETTER TYPE OF
YOUNG RECRUITS.

A COMPARISON WITH BANKING.

Headmasters and headmistresses of secondary schools, together with representative business men, met in conference at the County Hall, Westminster, last month, to discuss the question of the recruitment and training of boys and girls for the retail distribution trades.

Mr. Percy A. Best, President of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, said it was argued that the best trained children should not be urged to enter commerce, because business was not the most desirable end for their future lives to be engaged in. Many teachers had given him concrete cases to prove that the best trained children should not be sent into business because all the fine character they had gained in their training was attacked by the things they were asked to do in business.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

"But after all," said Mr. Best, "business is a public service, and therefore the very best minds that can be brought to business should be brought to it. We are very anxious in business that better and better types of young people should seek service. If we cannot agree that business as a public service is worthy, then the quicker we can fill the ranks of business with sound character the more worthy will the business of this country become in the future."

Mr. Best added that he wanted the co-operation of those present at the conference in the London County Council scheme for providing special courses of instruction in retail business in order to give young people an opportunity of doing well in this work. Classes were held at the Horseferry-road Continuation School, Westminster. There was a special course of instruction for ex-secondary pupils which lasted six months. The training course was designed by merchants and educationists working in co-operation, and all students who had passed through the course were found positions in one or other of the London stores.

PRIZES OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Hopton, of Messrs. Holdrons, Ltd., Peckham, said that business offered as fine and even a finer prize than did insurance companies and banks to the boys who were prepared to go straight.

Mr. Cholmeley, Headmaster of Owen's School, Islington, said that there was undoubtedly a sort of general suspicion of business as compared with service in other great undertakings, such as banking and insurance. He did not think that business was any less moral than banking. A parent would go to him and ask if it were any use putting his boy into business unless he had the capacity for selling a man a thing he did not want. (Laughter.)

Mr. Court, another headmaster, said he had placed twenty of his boys in a famous store, and when he had gone to see how they were getting on they had complained that they liked the work, but that there were no prospects. "I asked them why there were no prospects," said Mr. Court, "and the boys replied that the directors and managers and chiefs of this firm were bringing into the business their own sons, who had had a University education, so that they (the boys) had no chances against them."

Mr. Court added: "If this is happening in this particularly large firm it surely happens in many others. If boys and girls were assured that ability was going to bring them to the front I think it would help very considerably."

THE WOMEN'S MARCH.

PROCESSION OF 20,000.

WIVES' PROTEST AGAINST STRIKES.

The following account is given in a recent London paper of the demonstration by women against the general strike: Groans, boos, and hisses from groups of Communists were mingled with cheers from crowds of supporters of the Women's Guild of Empire as the long procession of women organised by the guild marched through the West-End to the Albert Hall to protest against strikes and lock-outs.

Much had been made of the fact that miners' wives were marching in the procession with women of title. The Communists refused to believe it. "Have you seen a miner's wife?" they demanded with scorn, in intervals of singing "The Red Flag." "Go up to Harley-street," one exclaimed, "and get a microscope to dig them out."

"Look at that miner's wife," said another, pointing to a woman on horseback. "Are you a miner's wife?" he asked. "I'd like to be," smiled the woman.

"If you were my wife, I'd find you a better job than marching in a procession," a man shouted angrily. "Don't be too sure," a quiet little woman from Yorkshire replied.

The women took in good part the scorn the Communists endeavoured to pour on them, and pointed in answer to the taunts to their banners, Lancashire and Wigan starving for peace. "Make bargains and stick to them," "Ye mauna tramp on a Scotch thistle," "Lock-outs are nae guid," "Miners' wives want district settlements," and countless others.

From the North of England, Scotland, and Wales the women had come, travelling all night to meet others from the Home Counties and those resident in London. The demonstrators totalled 20,000. Ninety per cent, it was stated, were the wives and daughters of working men. When they assembled on the Embankment they stretched, with their red, white, and blue banners, their national flags, and their bands and pipes, from Charing Cross to Blackfriars. Twenty women rode on horseback, four at the head of the procession, and the others as out-riders.

The Duke of Hamilton's sister marched with the wives of the miners from Lancashire, and Dr. Barnardo's widow, who has always taken an interest in dockland, was wheeled in a Bath chair.

One of the miner's wives from Roxborough was a woman celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her wedding. There were seamens' wives as well as miners' wives. Swansons sent women members of a thrift club. A white-haired woman wearing a picturesque shawl marched at the head of the Northumbrian group, and girls in white carried olive branches.

Lady Muriel Gore-Brown, Mrs. Charlesworth, Mrs. Flora Drummond, Miss M. E. Waddell, Chief Marshal, Mrs. Lionel Gibbs, and Mrs. Henderson, president of the Women's Guild, were prominent in the procession. Those who were to speak at the meeting at the Albert Hall marched in a group by themselves, amongst them a Welsh miner's wife, a Scottish railwayman's wife, and an engineer's wife from the Clyde.

Mrs. Flora Drummond, the leader of the movement, marched on foot the whole of the way. As the procession passed through Pall Mall all the men in the clubs, on each side, came to the windows and waved their hands or raised a cheer.

When the procession turned into St. James's-street, the "Red" agitators became more insistent. A party of young boys, with red rosettes, broke into the procession line and threatened momentarily to stampede the four leading horses, but they were quickly removed by the police.

When the head of the column reached the Albert Hall, the four women on white horses leapt from their horses and entered the building, surrounded on all sides by a large band of Fascists, some in black shirts. There were remarkable scenes of enthusiasm as the column made its way into the square behind the Albert Hall.

MR. HYDE OF HYDE PARK.

SHY AMERICAN'S VISIT TO "ANCESTRAL SEAT."

Mr. James Hyde, a shy American financier, who claims that an ancestor gave Hyde Park its name, has arrived in London for a quiet holiday.

He has taken a suite of rooms at the Hyde Park Hotel, where he can overlook what he declares were once the ancestral acres of his family.

As he intends staying in England for about four months, he has brought with him his own cooks, maids, butler, and a whole library, complete with Librarian.

Mr. Hyde is well known in most parts of Europe. Wherever he stays for more than a night he books a whole floor for his accommodation.

In some hotels he has even insisted on a private kitchen, where the cooking is done by a special staff supervised by his own chef.

DAILY WALK PLANS.

Mr. Hyde declares that one of his ancestors once lived at a house in the centre of Hyde Park until the Office of Works took it from him.

Now he talks of taking daily walks in the park, besides gazing on the "seat of his fathers" from the hotel windows.

His staff are now busy settling down in their new quarters. The library books reached the hotel in numerous packing cases, while one of his servants was searching Knightsbridge to find a huge bookcase to take them.

Several years ago Mr. Hyde spoke of taking a whole floor in a West End hotel, but he did not arrive, and this is his first long stay in London for some years.

He has a large establishment in Paris, but spends little time there. He prefers to wander round Europe, staying for a few weeks at a time in one place.

(Continued on next column.)

QUEEN'S
SUPER
CINEMAS

LAST TWO DAYS

At 2.30, 5 sharp, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

THE COLOSSAL PRESENTATION "QUO VADIS"

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THE STAR

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ANITA STEWART

"A QUESTION OF HONOUR."

THE WORLD

TO-DAY At 5.15 & 9.15

HOUSE PETERS

"COMBAT"

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 31st, 1926.
Hongkong Bank	\$1,100 buy.
Do. London	£128 nom.
Chartered Bank	£204 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£204 nom.
Do. C.	£218 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£24 nom.
East Asia Bank	£24 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$600 buy.
China Underwriters	\$180 nom.
North China Insurance	£11. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$258 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$374 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$180 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$350 buy.
Do. (old)	\$220 nom.
P.K. & W. Steamers	\$24 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$24 sel.
Indo-China (Frat.)	\$24 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$40 nom.
Shell Transport	\$78 nom.
Star Furnace	\$814 buy.
Waterworks	\$15 nom.
China Sugars	\$22 buy. 23 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$35 nom.
Empire	\$14 buy.
Kanai Mining & Co.	\$4 buy.
Langkats (combined)	£1. 24 sel.
Do. (single)	£1. 12 sel.
Shanghai Explorations	£1. 6 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£1. 7 nom.
Bauhe	\$5 nom.
Tromm Mines	\$6 nom.
Ural Caspians	\$7 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharf	\$120 sel.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$55 nom.
Hongkong	£1. 179 buy.
New Engineering	£1. 500 nom.
Shanghai Docks	£1. 104 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$10.35 buy. 10.40 sel.
Hongkong Lands	\$62 buy. 63 sel.
Hongkong Realty (a.p.)	\$52 buy.
H.K. Territorials (a.p.)	\$5 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$144 nom.
Princes Buildings	\$35 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 nom.
Ewo Cottons	£1. 94 buy.
Oriental	£1. 8 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£1. 53 buy.
Do. (new)	£1. 23 buy.
Amusements	\$11 nom.
Canton Ice	\$14 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$14 sel.
Do. (old)	\$13 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Bases	\$11.30 sel.
China Lights (combined)	\$18 sel.
Do. (old)	\$14 buy.
Do. (new)	\$94 buy.
China Providents	\$24 buy.
Constructions	\$24 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$18 sel.
Der A. Wing (Lp.)	\$8 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$64 buy.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$5 sel. nom.
H.K. Bopes (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$5 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$234 buy.
Lane Crawford	\$101 nom.
Mackintosh	\$118 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$104 buy.
Do. (new)	\$720 buy.
Ginceros	\$11 nom.
Taxis	\$3 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$123 buy.
Wm. Fowler	\$10 nom.
Singapore Traction	\$64 sel.

LIKES LEISURELY WAYS.

Not for 40 years has he set foot in his native country.

He does not like the hotels in America, but "prefers" the Old World's slower methods.

Mr. Hyde is a very retiring American, and maintains great secrecy about his movements. He intends to make his holiday in London very quiet, and "is not likely to do much entertaining."

It is expected that he will spend most of his time reading in his suite or in his beloved park.

ENGLISH SUPERSTITIONS.

QUAINT BELIEFS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

In these days, when most people—the dwellers in towns at any rate—are almost too matter of fact and sophisticated, those of us who are spending our holidays in the country will discover with some little surprise that many quaint and curious superstitions still survive in some remote rural districts, says a correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

The miners of Cornwall are proverbially superstitious and some of them hold that if they meet a snail on the ground on the way to work it will bring ill luck unless somehow propitiated. In order to do this they will generally sprinkle some food from their dinner basins in front of it, and thereby ward off any impending evil fate.

They also believe that if a black goat or a rabbit is seen near a mine an accident will occur there shortly.

The fisherfolk in Cornwall believe that bad luck will attend anyone of them who steps ashore from his boat left foot first.

All good Cornishmen believe in "the calling of the sea" when some disaster is about to happen. One night during the war there was a big ground-swell on the Cornish coast which made a terrible "call," and within the next twenty-four hours news came of a slaughter and retreat at St. Quentin, in the part of the line where a large number of Cornish troops were fighting.

DOWN IN DEVON.

Devon folk believe that no one born with a "ceal" will ever be drowned, and curious enough the Captain of the Lusitania, who went down with the ship when she was torpedoed and was rescued after many hours in the water, was born with a caul, and after his retirement from the sea settled at Yelverton a little village on the edge of Exmoor.

In Devon no cottager would dream of lighting three candles at the same time in the same room—unless desiring the imminent death of someone living under that particular roof.

Also no one in a Devon farmhouse or cottage would dream of singing in the morning before breakfast—unless wishing to weep bitterly before supper-time!

In some of the Somersetshire villages the young marriageable girls still gather a laurel leaf on the eve of the new moon, write the name of their lover upon it, using a sharp thorn for a pen, and then put it inside their left stocking and go to bed with the stocking on. The moment they awake the next morning they look at it eagerly and if the writing has changed colour it is a sign that the swain will always remain true.

In Sussex it is considered lucky to find a "robin redbreast's cushion" (rose-gall), which, if picked and worn concealed upon the person will bring to men wealth and prosperity, and to women the faithfulness of husbands and lovers.

BIRDS OF ILL-OMEN.

But it is considered very unlucky in Sussex if a crow flies singly over a house, as it is a sure sign of the impending death of some one within. The night-jar, too, is regarded by Sussex folk as a bird of ill-omen, and if, when you are out for a walk, it flies in front of you uttering its strange cry, some disaster is sure to overtake you before long.

In Yorkshire country folk cross their thumbs to "turn the luck" if they meet a single magpie when out for a walk. If they meet a robin, however, they consider it good luck, and a robin flying near the door of a house is supposed to signify the approach of a stranger who will become a friend.

In many rural districts in the north of England if the milk does not churn properly the dairymaid stirs the cream with a sprig of mountain ash, and beats the cow that gave the milk with another sprig—and then the evil spell is broken!

K Crepe rubber soled SHOES.



K Makers have spent two years in perfecting the crepe rubber soled shoe. Last year they overcame the difficulty of making rubber soles weld immovably by means of a new and successful method. This year they have applied the non-skid principle of the motor tyre to K crepe shoes. The circular holes in the outer layer of rubber give a firm suction grip and also help to prevent the tough crepe rubber from spreading.

Buy "Ks" and be satisfied.

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CLINICAL INDICATIONS
(Continued)

3.—*Albuminuria*.—Especially albuminuria indicating renal irritation; albuminuria due to gravel; slight mechanical and residual albuminuria. Functional albuminuria. Chronic albuminosis nephritis.
4.—*Inflammatory affections of the urinary system*: pyelitis, pyelonephritis, subacute or chronic cystitis.
5.—*Biliary diseases* with or without hepatic colic; hepatic colic due to gall stones; hepatic colic caused by increased consistency of bile, atarct of the biliary ducts; gouty hepatic colic; habitual constipation allied with biliary insufficiency.
6.—*Gastric disorders*.—Dyspepsia of gouty subjects; severe dry dyspepsia, atonic dyspepsia.
7.—*Intestinal disorders*.—Constipation due to insufficiency of the biliary secretion, or of a diarrhetic or stonic order.

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HONGKONG.

WARDENS OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

THE NICHOLSON TRADITION.
BRITISH INTREPIDITY.

[BY F. H. BROWN, C.L.E.]

A few days ago a most distinguished ex-Indian administrator complained to me of excessive commercial caution in respect to proposals for business enterprise in India. He said he thought that the merchant adventurers who founded the East India Company more than three centuries ago would be regarded in the City to-day as foolishly rash. However this may be, we have just had a striking proof that British servants of the Crown in India have not lost the powers of leadership, intrepidity, and personal valour which went in days gone by to the establishment of the *pax Britannica*.

On April 11th, Mr. E. C. Handyside, Commandant of the Frontier Constabulary, lost his life in a bold dash across the open to gain cover under the walls of a house in a hamlet in which two well-armed outlaws were concealed. The story has been told in the daily Press, and bears out the testimony of his former chief Mr. H. A. Close, that, while taking great risks himself, he showed the greatest care for the lives of others. Another intimate friend writes of him in *The Times* that his innumerable feats of personal daring and endurance in pursuing, or 'lying-up' for, blood-thirsty raiders have long been epos in the brilliant records of frontier endeavour, but quite as conspicuous was the other side of his great character—his compassion.

A FINE TRADITION.

Eric Charles Handyside will be remembered as one of a long line of British officers; military and civil, who have maintained on the frontier the traditions of John Nicholson, who was killed in his thirty-sixth year at the storming of Delhi. After the lapse of more than two generations the name of "Nikkul Sany Sahab" is still fresh on the frontier. He had extraordinary powers of command; he could be stern to evil but tender to suffering; and the tribesmen regarded him as a demi-god.

This great man had fitting associates. Conspicuous amongst them were Sir Herbert Edwards, whom John Lawrence so well described as a "born ruler of men"; Reginald Taylor, "the Bayard of the Punjab"; Sir James Abbot, who held the Hazara country against the Khalsa in the second Sikh war, and whose name is preserved in the town of Abbottabad. There was also Frederick Mackeson, Commissioner of Peshawar, of whom Dalhousie wrote when he was assassinated by a religious fanatic that "he was the beau ideal of a soldier—cool to conceive, brave to dare, and strong to do," and whose loss "would have dimmed a victory."

A KIPLING ORIGINAL.

These mighty men of valour have not lacked successors in later days, though opportunities for fame have been less constant than when British authority was being established and consolidated up to the existing frontier. Only a few outstanding names can here be recalled. "Buster Brown" (Sir James) lives in the annals of the pacification of Baluchistan. Of the men who have dealt with the less tractable Pathan tribes, there was Sir Robert Warburton, who raised the Khyber Rifles, and whose enormous influence, exerted over a long series of years, with the tribesmen was attributable in part to his being half an Afghan, for his father, an officer of the Royal Artillery, had married the niece of the Amir Dost Mohammed. His brother, the fearless detective immortalised by Kipling as Strickland Sahab, both in "Plain Tales from the Hills" and in "Kim," spent most of his time in the Punjab plains, but often had to circumvent raiding tribesmen.

THE EXPLOIT OF MRS. STARR.

Since Lord Curzon constituted the separate Frontier Province early in the century, it has been presided over by at least three conspicuous followers of the Nicholson tradition. The first Chief Commissioners were Sir Harold Dene and Sir George Ross-Koppel. The latter's name is celebrated in local folk-song, and will be recalled with admiration and affection for generations to come. He was ubiquitous in his appearances among the tribesmen when trouble threatened, and could handle them with the greatest skill. The other name to be mentioned is that of Sir John Mailey, now resident in this country, who was Chief Commissioner in 1921-24. He was cool and resourceful in all emergencies, and the public, even in these days of short memories, will not have forgotten the moral courage he showed three years ago in accepting the offer of a missionary lady, Mrs. Starr, to go to the rescue of Miss Ellis when she was abducted from Kohat after the murder of her mother, and carried into Tirah.

The abduction of the girl, and her rescue by a lady who a few years before had seen her husband stabbed to death by Pathans, brought home vividly to the public the fact that the men and women of the frontier stations have to live dangerously. But none are exposed to the risks so constant and so great as the Frontier Constabulary, whose Commandant laid down his life a week ago. They must be constantly on the watch to prevent raiders coming into the settled districts, and are more exposed to sniping and attack than the troops in fort, called out when occasion requires. The rank and file of the F.C. are brave and loyal; but in dealing with the tribesmen success depends upon the initiative and dauntless leadership of the British officers. Men like Eric Charles Handyside are as a wall of fire to the peaceful cultivators of the plains.—*Observer*.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO MR. RALPHS AND DR. KOCH.

At Murray Parade Ground yesterday the full force of St. John Ambulance Brigade turned out to witness the presentation of medals by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi. The recipients were Mr. E. Ralphs, Assistant Commissioner, and Dr. W. V. M. Koch, District Surgeon, who completed ten years' service with the corps last September.

The ceremony was a very simple one. His Excellency was received at the West entrance by Mr. Ralphs and two other officers of the corps and accompanied by Capt. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, H.V.D.C. (Honorary A.D.C.), proceeded to the saluting base. On arrival there the pipe and drum band of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment played the National Anthem, the parade, formed in a hollow square, standing at the salute.

After inspecting the corps and shaking hands with the officers in command of each section, His Excellency returned to the saluting base where he pinned the Long Service medal on the breasts of the recipients.

After a march past of all those on parade, His Excellency left the ground and the ceremony came to an end.

LORD OXFORD HONOURED.

MR. BIRRELL IN WITTY VEIN.

LEADER'S MESSAGE TO LIBERALS.

Enthusiasm and wit pervaded the London Liberal Federation presentation ceremony of a portrait to Lord Oxford and Asquith at the National Liberal Club.

The artist, Mr. T. Dugdale, in his three-quarter length pose of the Liberal leader, has caught an expression which Parliament knows well. The Federation bought the portrait to show its appreciation of Lord Oxford's presidency and services to Liberalism.

Mr. G. F. Rowe presided over a large gathering, which included Lady Oxford, Viscount and Viscountess Grey of Faldoon, Princess Bibesco, Mr. Anthony Asquith and Mr. Augustine Birrell.

"UNDYING AFFECTION."

In presenting the portrait "as a testimony of our undying love and affection for our leader," Mr. Birrell said it was not easy to praise a man to his face, while to praise him behind his back was a mere waste of energy. (Laughter.)

This was not the first time he had performed that operation. He would be sorry, however, to create the impression that he was ambitious of the post of Unveiler-general of the portraits of his friends. "If I were invited," he added slyly, "to unveil the portrait of a political enemy I would accept it greedily, and do it to a turn." (Laughter.) The only danger he would have to avoid would be the vulgarity of sheer abuse, however well deserved.

In the case of their illustrious leader flattery was out of place, as was their party at the present time. (Laughter.) "Lord Oxford's character, simple, straightforward, uniform," he declared, "made its impression in the eighties the moment he entered the House of Commons. That impression has remained up to this hour, clear, unmistakable as the impression of a well-cut die."

HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

Sainte-Beuve on one occasion, analysing a man's style, cried out in agony, "Oh, for the style of an honest man." Lord Oxford was an honest man, and consequently had the style of one. Nothing, however, imposed greater limitations upon either man or style than honesty of purpose and an almost unhappy gift of clearness of expression. (Laughter.)

Lord Oxford, returning thanks, said the artist had produced a portrait on which he was the last person to pronounce any judgment, but which he was told by competent critics was a work of art. He expressed his appreciation of the enthusiasm with which the London Liberal Federation had worked for its cause in victorious times and less encouraging circumstances, paying a tribute to the energetic and disinterested service of the hon. secretary, Mr. Walter Isaac.

One of his grateful political recollections of his early Parliamentary life was his association with Lord Grey, Mr. Birrell, Lord Buxton and others, who never relinquished their efforts to bring about the attainment of a great Liberal ideal.

A MESSAGE.

"If I had to give any message," he remarked, "which would carry through the Liberal Party and penetrate, and maybe inspire the younger ones among you, I would say to you: Read recent history, and you will find there written, not only upon the administration and the policy of the country, but in broad, legible, indelible letters upon the Statute Book that step by step, Liberalism has given us freedom and justice." (Applause.)

Viscount Grey stated that to the attributes of Lord Oxford should be added the qualities of generosity and unselfishness. "It was rather rare that a man should bring those qualities into public life and retain them, not only unimpaired, but increased, as Lord Oxford had done." (Applause.)

THE ART OF GETTING TOGETHER.

DR. V. K. TING AT THE UNION CLUB, SHANGHAI.

WHY SOME SCHEMES FAIL.

Dr. V. K. Ting, Director-in-Charge of the Shanghai and Woosung Special Municipality, gave a very witty after-dinner speech at the Union Club, Shanghai on May 25th, to nearly 100 interested members and their friends.

Mr. R. Calder Marshall presided and emphasized the great importance of the work in connection with the special administrative area and the considerable number of difficulties confronting those who were in charge of affairs. No one, said the speaker, realized this more than the Director himself and so he was going at his work in a very earnest and determined way. All would wish him success. The chairman then proposed a toast to Dr. Ting and this was heartily drunk, all standing.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP BUREAU.

Dr. Ting recalled a movement in Peking some years ago to organize a new society which was known as the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau which did not prosper because the members did not meet as frequently as many would have desired. There were formal lunches and all that sort of thing; the members came in uniform and carrying all their decorations, but they did not come into real personal contact with each other nor did they talk frankly to each other. The result was that the Bureau was a failure and the name had to be changed to that of a society. Many have asked whether it did any good to meet together and have meals if there was no definite object in view. It was a fair question and the suggestion was that serious minded people should get together in clubs, but the speaker's personal view was that, when clubs were too formal and serious-minded, they did not succeed.

He instanced this by his visits to the French Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society in London, both of which had men of letters, serious-minded men, as their members. At the French Academy there was a full membership present when he arrived. They were smoking, chatting and writing. When the time came for the formal meeting, they kept this up and their noise drowned the words of the speakers. A foreign speaker left in disgust because he did not have enough hearers. Dr. Ting asked his friends in the Society why this state of affairs prevailed and the answer was: "Why should we pay attention? We can't understand the speaker and don't know what he is talking about. Anyhow, we can see what he says to-morrow—in print."

Dr. Ting left France with the impression that France was not serious-minded enough and was quite sure that conditions at the Royal Society were different. When he attended, there was a tea party and members from all over the country were present. The tea party was in one room and the meeting was to have been held in the adjoining one. When the time for the meeting arrived, there were only 11, out of 300 members, who went into the meeting room, these including the chairman, the secretary, the lecturers, and three foreigners. The meeting was held and when it was over Dr. Ting asked a friend why he did not go into the meeting. Then came the astounding reply of this serious-minded man: "Why, we come here to see our friends and have a talk and to take tea. That's our object. We can see what the speaker says in print to-morrow." And that was the reason why he was of the opinion that such a club as the Union Club, without the formality of a bureau or a society, was better. ("Hear! Hear!") The members could meet together on equal footing; talk frankly, settle arguments and do away with misunderstanding, just as they could not otherwise do. The Union Club was doing good work in bringing foreigners and Chinese together and he hoped it would continue. That was what everybody wanted.

NO POST-PRANDIAL SPEECHES.

Prior to coming to Shanghai, said Dr. Ting, he and his colleague, Dr. C. C. Wong, had agreed in the case of the British Indemnity Commission to do away with after-dinner speeches but he could not see how he was going to get out of this after-dinner talk.

"I have been asked to speak to you about my work," said the speaker, "but I must ask you to excuse me as I really have nothing to say. I have not really been working at all since coming to Shanghai. I have been chased about by job-hunters and trying to escape. (Laughter.) I have been visiting the members of the Consular Body. I still am a stranger to Shanghai and have not had time to devise any plans, so I will have to disappoint you. We are going to have another meeting this afternoon and, as I can see some of you are restive because it's nearly your office time, I will take this opportunity to close my speech."

CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNTER-PROPAGANDA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Societies have been formed in Shanghai and North China to combat pernicious Bolshevik propaganda.

Unless checked in time, the vile misrepresentations of the Bolsheviks can eat like a canker into the minds of the ignorant masses and semi-educated students in the South of China.

Considering the vast interests at stake, is it not our duty to conduct effective counter-propaganda?

The value of such a counter-offensive cannot be over estimated, as witness the enormous sums of money and energy devoted by the Allies for combating German propaganda during the Great War and with such successful results.

The benefits of just rule as obtaining in all British territories cannot but be apparent to the educated classes of Chinese in this Colony, and with their co-operation much can be done to eliminate the misrepresentation spread in adjacent territories by Soviet Agents direct, backed up by corrupt Chinese officialdom.

It is a well known fact that respectable classes of Chinese are woefully slow in evincing any active interest in public affairs, but with the necessary encouragement and flip initiated by local authorities, there is no reason why the Chinese themselves should not take an active part in the dissemination of right ideas contributing towards the betterment of conditions in the interior in which they are so vitally interested.

To hide our light under a bushel does not pay, especially when our enemies the Bolsheviks are doing their utmost to vilify us before the unfortunate masses who are not well-informed enough to discriminate for themselves.

It is high time therefore that our policy of passivity be discarded and as to the question of expense, it is hardly conceivable that this Colony will grudge our Government the full amount of money that may be necessary for the purpose of effective propaganda on the lines indicated above.—Yours, etc., S. S. P.

CAPTAIN LORIGA'S PROPOSALS.

POSSIBLE FLIGHT BACK TO SPAIN.

According to the *Manila Bulletin*, Captain Joaquin Loriga, one of the Spanish aviators participating in the Madrid-Manila flight, may fly back to Spain.

The orders received by Captain Gallarza to return to Spain by the first steamer did not include Captain Loriga. The Spanish Government having granted him authority to use his discretion in the matter.

Captain Loriga, however, is pessimistic regarding the possibility of either flying from Tin-pak to Manila or flying back to Spain, due to the uncertainty of whether sufficient material has been shipped from Calcutta to repair his plane. Although he has been notified that the new motor will arrive in Macao at the end of this month, he believes that other necessary spare parts were not shipped.

Captain Loriga left Manila on the Portuguese cruiser *Republica* for Macao, where he arrived on Saturday. He is staying at the Boa Vista Hotel.

been working at all since coming to Shanghai. I have been chased about by job-hunters and trying to escape. (Laughter.) I have been visiting the members of the Consular Body. I still am a stranger to Shanghai and have not had time to devise any plans, so I will have to disappoint you. We are going to have another meeting this afternoon and, as I can see some of you are restive because it's nearly your office time, I will take this opportunity to close my speech."

The meeting was a very representative one and included Mr. R. Calder Marshall, president of Union Club; Lord Addington; Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General and Senior Consul; Brig-General E. B. MacNaghten, G. L. Wilson, of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Mr. A. J. Martin, British Consul and Mixed Court Assessor; Mr. A. H. George, of H.M. Consulate-General; Mr. A. D. Blackburn and Mr. Cassells, also of the Consulate-General; Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Mr. Wm. Morris, of the British-American Tobacco Co., Major Arthur Bassett, of the same company; Mr. A. G. Mosson, H.M. Crown Advocate; Mr. F. W. Mase, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

(Continued on next Column.)

KUOMINTANG MILITARY POLICY.

COMMUNISTS PREPARING TO INTERFERE.

WAITING OPPORTUNE MOMENT TO ATTACK CHIANG KAI SHEK.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

According to information sent on May 30th from "neutral" sources, the Northern troops have reached Yungfong, Hunan, and their opponents are withdrawing to Siangsi, or Western Hunan. In the meantime, Marshal Wu has ordered the military authorities in Fukien to be prepared to attack Kwangtung from the east.

The 3rd Division of the Kuomintang Army now stationed near Swatow has been particularly instructed to guard the eastern Kwangtung borders against possible invasion from Fukien.

The Kuomintang Army commanding officers will publicly address the troops going to the front on the Eastern Parade Ground, Canton, on June 1st. At the same time a formal declaration of war will be made against Marshal Wu Pei Fu and his allies.

It is said by some of the vernacular papers that the Communists will endeavour to prevent the smooth working of the Kuomintang's military plans. According to the *Industrial and Commercial Daily News*, the Communist Party in Canton, not being satisfied with recent Kuomintang policy will combine with certain labour unions to work against General Chiang Kai Shek and other leaders. The recently organized Workers, Farmers, Students, and Merchants' League, it is alleged, will finance any movement directed against the Chiang Kai Shek faction. While according to reports the Soviets will supply arms and ammunition.

The Communist Party in Canton is preparing a welcome for Mr. Chen Tu Hsiang, a leading Chinese Bolshevik from the North. While in Canton, it is expected that he will be a guest of M. Borodin, the Soviet High Commissioner to South China. The Communist Party intend shortly to hold a conference in Canton which is now the only city in China where Communist organizations are permitted.

The Machinists' Union in Canton has decided to join the popular petition to the Kuomintang to abolish the present oil monopoly. It is said that, since the introduction of the monopoly, many launches and power houses in Kwangtung have been unable to operate on account of the shortage and high cost of fuel oil, and many machinists have been forced into the unemployed ranks.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS.

H.M. The King celebrates his 61st birthday on Thursday. There will be a parade at Happy Valley at 9 a.m. in which the Military (Infantry and Artillery), the Navy and Marines and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps (represented by the Infantry Company) will take part. H.E. The Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) will take the Salute.

Lady Clementi and party will be accommodated in the Hongkong Club Stand which has been reserved for the use of members of the Councils and Heads of Government departments. The Hongkong Jockey Club have placed the Grand Stand and members enclosure at the disposal of the public. The Tramway Co. will run cars every two minutes from the Post Office to Happy Valley between 8.10 a.m. and 8.50 a.m.

At noon there will be the usual salute of 21 guns by the warships in harbour, which will "dressed" in honour of the occasion.

The remainder of the day will be observed as a public holiday.

AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

At the Hongkong Club a similar programme to last year has been arranged. The Club will be open to members' wives and their lady friends from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. From 11.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. a band will play in the Main Hall, and at noon the King's health will be drunk. Following this a special dinner will be served.

In the evening H.E. The Governor and Lady Clementi are holding a reception at Government House.

YESTERDAY'S JUDGMENT.

BANK OF CANTON'S CLAIM ALLOWED.

RESTAURANT RENT DISTRESS CASE RECALLED.

In the Summary Court yesterday Mr. Justice J. R. Wood delivered judgment in the case in which the Lee Shing Company were plaintiffs, the Nam King Restaurant, defendants, and the Bank of Canton, claimants.

It will be recalled that in this case the furniture and effects of the Nam King Restaurant were seized by the bailiff, acting under a warrant of distraint which had been granted following an application by the landlord of the premises, who claimed that the Restaurant was behind in its payment of rents.

In view of yesterday's judgment, however, the landlord will have to turn over the property to the Bank of Canton, Ltd. They produced a mortgage deed on the property and their claim has been upheld.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Wood stated that he allowed this claim with some reluctance, as it seemed to him that the landlord is being penalised for having shown an exemplary patience at a period of commercial depression. The facts showed that before the Lee Shing Company, who are the landlords had recourse to calling in the bailiff to protect their interests, the property had already passed into the ownership of another party by the assignment of a mortgage deed.

These proceedings, he continued, were taken by the Bank of Canton in the Distress for Rent Ordinance, 1883, section 21. The relevant portions of this section are as follows:—Any person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this Ordinance may "after certain formalities" apply to the Court to release the distraint article and the Court may—release such article according to such terms as it may think just.

The circumstances are as follows:—The debtor from whom rent is claimed is a limited company, the Nam King restaurant, Limited. On May 8th last this Company owing arrears on rent for ten months, suggested payment on account. The arrears amounted altogether to \$27,088. For this amount the warrant of distraint was duly issued. The warrant was executed on May 10th. In pursuance of the warrant the bailiff of the court seized movable property found on the premises mentioned in the warrant and in the apparent possession of the debtor, with the furniture, fittings and other effects in use by the defendant company on the restaurant premises. All the goods seized under the warrant, are now claimed by the Bank of Canton who alleges itself to be the owner of them.

Under section 21, it has been the practice of the Court to release from distraint in the absence of good cause shown to the contrary, articles found to be in the ownership of a person other than the debtor. This practice was proved in formal judgment delivered by me on May 27th, 1923, in this Court, under Distraint No. 124 of 1923, from which judgment no appeal was entered. I propose therefore to follow the practice which was adopted in that case.

In order to obtain the release of articles which have been seized the claimant must show that he is the owner within the meaning of that word as used in that section. It appears that the defendant company on April 14th last executed an assignment to the claimant by means of a deed, affecting all the property which is now seized under the distraint warrant. This deed was produced to the Registrar on April 17th, and was duly registered by him. This document is described in its cover as a "Floating Charge." On perusal it becomes clear that it is in fact, a mortgage to the claimant of the chattels in question. The consideration of the mortgage is \$24,000. It vests the legal ownership of those articles in the claimant, who is therefore entitled to an order for the release of those articles.

There is here no question of collusion between the claimant and the debtor. I make this order in the present instance with some reluctance. It seems to me the landlord is being penalised for having shown an exemplary patience during a period of commercial depression. If the Nam King Restaurant, Ltd., being in arrears with its rent, had caused to be removed from the premises this property so as to prevent or hinder the bailiff from distraining the same, the remedy is provided for the landlord by section 37 of the Distress for Rent Ordinance. But if the established practice of the Court is correct it is possible that the same purpose may be legally accomplished by the method of assignment by way of mortgage on removal from the premises.

The costs of the claim will be paid by the plaintiffs.

THE LATE MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

YESTERDAY'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

THE BISHOP'S TRIBUTE.

"A MAN OF HIGH IDEALS AND OUTSTANDING CHARACTER."

Yesterday evening's memorial service at St. John's Cathedral to the late Mr. P. H. Holyoak was simple and impressive. In the course of an eloquent address, His Lordship, the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppuy) described Mr. Holyoak as a man with a big spirit and kindly constant heart; a man of high ideals, wide sympathies, outstanding character, grit and determination.

The Church was well filled. In addition to a representative attendance of the general public, there were present H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), members of both Councils, representatives of all Government Departments, and the business community of Hongkong, and about 150 Freemasons. The late Mr. Holyoak was at the time of his death the Right Worshipful District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, E.C. About eighty members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Nursing Section, under the command of their various officers, also attended the service. In addition to the Bishop, who is the District Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons, other Clergy present were the Rev. H. Copley Moyle (Cathedral Chaplain), the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, Union Church, Kowloon, District Grand Chaplain (Scottish Constitution), and the Revs. G. E. S. Updell, W. E. L. Martin, W. T. Featherstone and N. V. Halward, M.C., M.A. (the Bishop's Chaplains).

THOSE PRESENT.

H.E. the Governor, was accompanied by Capt. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. A.D.C.). Among the congregation were Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, R.N., the Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Hon. Mr. C. M. Messer, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. D. Burlingham, Capt. Bloxham, Dr. E. P. Minett, Capt. Ralphs, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. Woo, Messrs. N. L. Smith, W. E. L. Shenton, P. Lauder, G. S. Archbutt, E. H. Cameron, C. la French, Li Yue Chun (Chairman Chinese Chamber of Commerce), Ho Kom Tong and Ho Kwong.

The ushers for the service were Lieut. Col. T. A. Robertson, Messrs. P. S. Cassidy, W. L. Pattenden and W. Jackson. The procession of Masons into the Cathedral comprised Mr. J. M. McHutchon (District Grand Senior Warden in Charge) and Officers and Brethren of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, E.C., Mr. E. J. Edwards (Deputy District Grand Master), Officers and Brethren of the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry of Hongkong and South China, the Acting Master, Officers and Brethren of the Zealand Lodge, the Worshipful Masters, Officers and Brethren of the Victoria, Preserverance, United Services, University and Cathay Lodges, representatives from the "Star of Southern China Lodge," Worshipful Masters, Officers and Brethren of the St. John's Naval and Military and Eastern Scotia Lodges (Scottish Constitution).

THE SERVICE.

The service opened with the reading of the sentences of the Burial Service by the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, which was followed by the chanting of Psalm 93 by the choir and congregation. The lesson was read by the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, and then followed the singing of the hymn, "Through the Night." Prayers were led by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle and the congregation then sang the hymn "O God Our Help."

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop based his address on two texts—1st Chronicles, 29:15: "We are strangers before thee, and sojourners as all our fathers were: our days on the earth are as a shadow and there is no abiding."

Hebrews 13-14: "We have not here an abiding city but we seek after the City which is to come."

His Lordship said: The body of our friend Percy Hobson Holyoak has already been laid to rest and his spirit has returned to God who gave it, and yet over his memory we find would pause awhile and let the thoughts which come flooding in at such a time as this have their way with us—thoughts about life and its purpose and of the influence of a man's life upon his fellow men.

LIFE AND ITS PURPOSE.

Time, like an ever rolling stream, bears all its sons away. We are only strangers on this earth. That was the thought that pressed in upon me yesterday as I stood in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at the memorial service to Cathick Paul Chater and let my imagination go back over twenty years to the day when the foundation stone of that Church was laid. I thought of Bishop Hoare who dedicated that stone so soon afterwards losing his life in the typhoon of 1906, and now twenty years later of that grand old man of Hongkong laid to rest; that master builder who has left Hongkong and Kowloon as his memorial and I thought of all that has happened in the world and in this place since then. And as to-day we think of our brother Percy Hobson Holyoak, cut down in his prime, with so many unfinished projects in his hands the words of David come again to my mind. "We are strangers and sojourners before thee: our days on the earth are as a shadow and there is no abiding."

The race of man has encamped upon this earth for countless generations and yet it has been an encampment only not a possession. "One generation goeth and another cometh but the Earth abideth forever."

We have been cast by the weaver of time on an unknown shore and are awaiting for the rising tide to bear us out again to sea.

GOD'S STRANGERS.

But such is not our deepest belief about life. We are strangers and sojourners, but we are something more. We are God's strangers: We have here no abiding city, but God has prepared for us a City.

Heaven is behind this passing show of earth; Heaven the region of reality, of things that are.

We are in this world as God's strangers, cast upon his care and protection, his poor guests, nay, say rather his friends.

And behind all our life is the providence and purpose of God.

God is at work in all history and in the life of every man. It is He who gives to each his daily bread and leadeth man by ways that they know not.

You remember how St. Paul takes an old Jewish legend and uses it to illustrate his belief about the Providence of God.

The Rabbi used to say the Rock which Moses struck and from which the water gushed out was round like a beehive and rolled along in the desert after the people so that they never needed to thirst against it. This, Paul tells us, was their way of saying that God was about them all the time. That it was not just a case of a miracle here and there on the desert march these forty years but all was miracle and wonder.

We are strangers, but God's strangers, and about us in all our goings are the everlasting arms.

GOD HAS PREPARED A CITY.

On this earth we have no continuing city, but God has prepared for us a City.

The one far off divine event to which the whole creation moves is a common life, a life of fellowship, the life of a City where there shall be no night, no pain, no death, where the curse has been taken away.

And in this city, God's servants shall continue to do Him service. Death is not a breaking off, it is a removal of limitations, a setting free of old powers for new developments. All instincts immature, all purposes unfulfilled, find their full development when that which is in part shall be done away.

What here is faithfully begun shall be completed, not undone.

Things learnt on earth shall be practised in Heaven.

A SHELTER AND FOUNTAIN OF FORCE.

We have thought for a little about Life and its meaning, now let us consider what a man can do among his fellow men.

"A man," said Isaiah, "shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and as a covert from the tempest, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." A man, that is, shall be both a shelter and a fountain of force to his fellows.

I think we may truly say of Percy Hobson Holyoak that he was both a fountain of force and a shelter. He was a man with a big spirit and a big kindly constant heart; a man of high ideals and wide sympathies. He was an outstanding character among us. His positions on the Councils, his chairmanship over a long period of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Alice Memorial Hospital, as President of the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association, as Vice-Chairman of the Y.M.C.A., all attest to this. He was a man who loved his home and yet did not spare himself in public service with all its heavy demands; a man of no half measures who always saw through to the end what he undertook.

Those who knew him as leader of English Freemasonry in this Colony can testify to the high ideals for which he stood: he regarded his position as District Grand Master as a sacred trust and never tired of keeping before him these high ideals of brotherhood and charity for which masonry stands.

I hope the Masonic service started this year will be kept up to his memory. He was a man of integrity; a man much beloved.

"Steel true, blade straight," the great artificer made my mate could be said of him.

GRIT AND DETERMINATION.

And he was a man of grit and determination. You had only to look into those eyes of his to know that. He met with his share of adversities as well as success but he was never beaten, for before a man can be beaten at his task he must be beaten in his own soul, and this he never was. And to anyone who knew him in the deeper side of his nature it was apparent on whom he put his trust: It was the Most High.

Man goeth forth to his work and to his labour until the evening but he who doeth the will of God abideth for ever. "How they ring out. I hope there will be trumpets in Heaven," Burne Jones said. That is what he wanted at Browning's funeral. The trumpet, clangorous, triumphant.

And to Percy Hobson Holyoak we may truly apply those words which Browning applied to himself:—

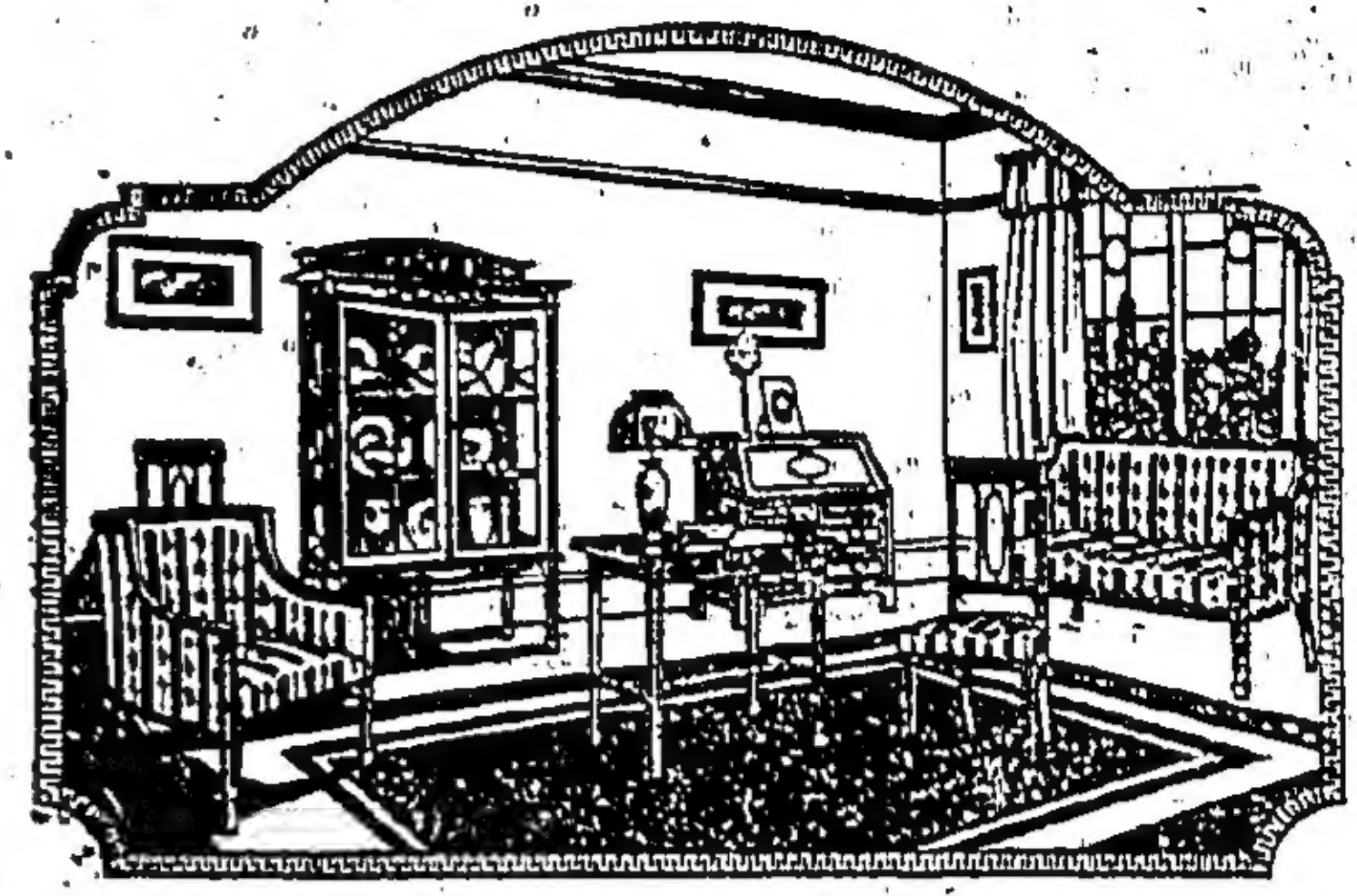
"One who never turned his back, but marched straight forward
Never doubted clouds would break
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph
Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better: Sleep, to wake."

Following the singing of the hymn, "Blessed City," the "Dead March in Saul" was played by Mr. F. Mason. The pronouncement of the benediction by the Bishop concluded the service.

FOR FURNITURE

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POWELL'S.



DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CABINETS AND ALL FURNITURE

IN QUALITY THAT MAY BE DEPENDED ON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

QUALITY DENOTES CARE. CARE COSTS NOTHING.

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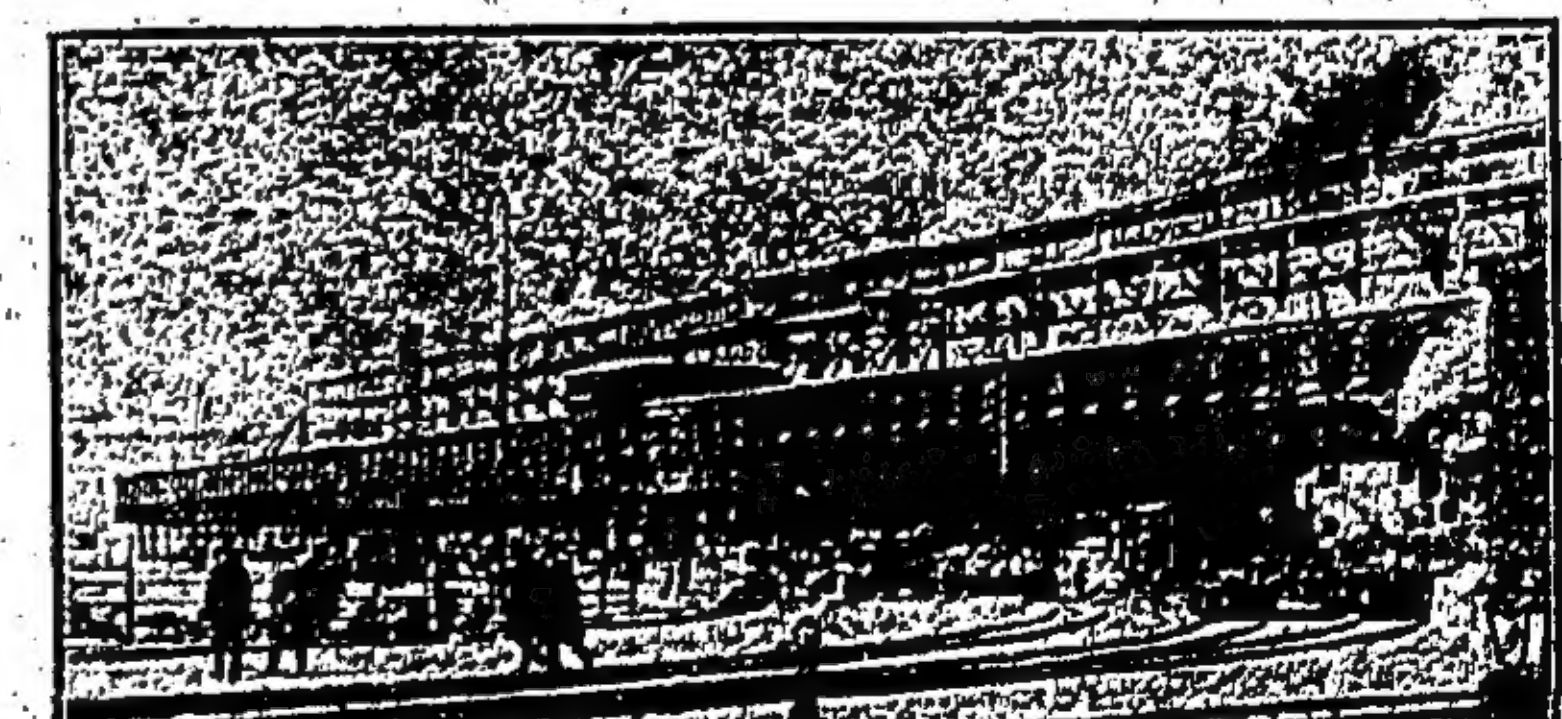
THE WING ON Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW RECORDS

'MERCENARY MARY'
VOCAL GEMS (No. 9067)

Introducing: Part 1—'I'm a Little Bit Fonder of You; I am Thinking of You; Dipping in the Moonlight; 'Tis a String Around Your Finger.
Part 2—'Mercenary Mary; Over my Shoulder; Honey, I'm in Love with You; Charleston Mail.

AT
ANDERSON'S.



PIERS 18 & 19, MONTREAL HARBOUR, CANADA.

The Montreal Harbour Commissioners have used ROBERTSON'S ASBESTOS PROTECTED METAL for many years. Light, permanent and attractive construction is an essential in harbour and warehouse buildings.

Sole Agents:

Messrs. DAVIE BOAG & Co., Bank of Canton Buildings. [A.P.B.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.
HAPPY VALLEY.

9 A.M., 3rd JUNE, 1926.

THE Public are hereby notified that the VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed via PRAIA EAST, PERCEVAL STREET and WONG NEI CHONG ROAD and return via MORRISON GAP ROAD and QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Passengers will alight from their cars at the Main Entrance to Grand Stand Enclosure.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Supt. of Police.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1926.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY 5th JUNE, 1926, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. JAMES & LAY at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, 4th JUNE.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each Member can obtain upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1926.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1926.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the SANITARY DEPARTMENT BOARD ROOM (3rd Floor, Post Office Building), on TUESDAY, 1st JUNE, at 5.15 p.m.

All Members are particularly Requested to Attend.

Business—As posted on Notice Board in Club house.

By Order of the Committee,
H. S. VENETTES,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HON. SIR CATCHICK PAUL CHATER, C.M.G., DECEASED.

ALL Claims against the Estate of the above, named Deceased must be sent to the Undersigned forthwith.

DEACONS,
Solicitors &c.,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1926.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR the convenience of our many Customers in the East Point District, we are OPENING A BRANCH at No. 2, PENNINGTON STREET, on FRIDAY, 1st JUNE NEXT, where DAIRY PRODUCTS, MEATS, FISH (Fresh and Cured), and ICE, will be ON SALE. MESSRS. LANE CRAWFORD'S PROVISIONS, etc., CAFE WISEMAN'S BREAD, CAKES, etc., and FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES will also be Available on the Premises.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1926.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

TWO LOTS.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES
NAMES—
LOT No. 1.

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at MONGKOKTSUI in the Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTION 1 of SECTION C of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 121, Together with the Building thereon now known as No. 677, SEANG-HAT STREET.

LOT No. 2.

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at MONGKOKTSUI aforesaid and registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1820 containing about 4215 Square Feet.

IN TWO LOTS.

BY MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,
AT
THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG,
ON
FRIDAY, THE 11th DAY OF JUNE, 1926,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1926.

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on MORRIS DAVID Road, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform All Interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$3 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3472]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1926, at 11 AM, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 24th JUNE, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1926. [3387]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on FRIDAY, the 11th of JUNE, 1926, at 10 AM, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with Statement of Accounts to the 31st of DECEMBER, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 11th of JUNE, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1926. [3608]

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1926.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share free of Income Tax, for the Year ending 30th JUNE, 1926. Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on presenting No. 28 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks:—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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INTIMATIONS.

FINE PORTS AND SHERRIES

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Geo. G. SANDEMAN SONS

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PORTS:

	Per Case	Per Bot.
Invalid ...	\$39.00	\$3.30
Douro ...	38.00	3.25
Old Tawny ...	44.00	3.75
Estrella ...	46.00	3.90
Very Old Tawny	56.00	4.75
Oldest & Finest	60.00	5.00

SHERRIES:

Light Dry ...	\$32.00	\$2.75
Solera ...	37.00	3.10
Very Pale Dry ...	38.00	3.25
Pale Dry Nutty ...	40.00	3.40
Fine Old Brown ...	44.00	3.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BIRTH.

WILLIS.—On May 24th, at 56, Route Pichon, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. WILLIS, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIS.—HORVATH-BOJECZKO.—On May 19th, at Holy Ghost Convent Chapel, Tsingtao, TASHA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. HORVATH-BOJECZKO, of Tsingtao, to FRANCIS, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. V. WILLIS, of Cork, Ireland.

DEATH.

CORSON.—On May 25th, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN CORSON, of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department (2nd Lieut., S.V.C. Machine Gun Co.), aged 26 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. P. H. HOLYOAK, Joyce and Dorothy desire to express their gratitude for the kind messages of sympathy in their bereavement and for the many floral tributes sent. [3602]

Lady CHATER desires to thank friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in her great bereavement and for the many floral tributes. [3623]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1st, 1926.

THE SUGGESTED CONCORD CLUB.

The speech of Dr. V. K. Ting at the Shanghai Union Club, which is published in our issue to-day, will be read with interest by those Societies and individuals who are still endeavoring to find some common ground upon which British residents and their Chinese friends may meet more frequently. Opportunities for social intercourse, without undue formalities or restrictions, are desired on both sides. We work together now amicably enough, but even so, if we could in the American sense "get together" a little more happily it would be a wonderful advantage and would unquestionably tend to obviate the danger of those misunderstandings which arise from time to time owing to the failure to appreciate the other man's

point of view. At any rate that is our opinion and we believe it has almost universal support in the community. The few British and Chinese who still cry "let well alone" are, we think, a little out of harmony with the trend of the times. Incidentally, also, the attitude of such British merchants is entirely inconsistent with the policy of encouraging all British commercial employees to study the Chinese language. A knowledge of Chinese is now considered essential to the smooth working of the business machine. Why support one plan and throw cold water upon another which, in a broader and better sense, has the same object in view.

H.E. The Governor's recent suggestion for the establishment of a Concord Club met with a fairly favourable reception. The only objection came from those extremely cautious people who wish to see every step of the way before they start upon any undertaking. We liked the broad idea but we think the name was a little unfortunate. It is too obvious.

"Clubs simply grow" as the Rev. T. E. POWELL, who was sincerely interested in the scheme, remarked, and this is, of course, particularly true of social clubs. The desired atmosphere cannot be manufactured to set purpose, and we are afraid that any attempt to manufacture a "Concord" club would be doomed to failure. Fancy all of us trooping off on "fine Wednesday" afternoons, in our best bibs and tuckers, to an institution where we could be really good and friendly. But the spectacle is too saddening to contemplate for any length of time. It reminds us irresistibly of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau (what a name!) to which Dr. Ting referred in Shanghai.

That had an inglorious career. "There were formal lunches and all that sort of thing," says Dr. Ting. "The members came in uniform, carrying all their decorations, but they did not come into real personal contact with each other nor did they talk frankly to each other." That would be the trouble with all clubs organised officially to accomplish a definite object. And yet the Club scheme is a sound one, as Dr. Ting himself admits. It is only the method of procedure which presents difficulties.

The solution of the problem, we think, only be found in building up an organisation upon interests which all prospective members have in common, and in Hongkong the ground upon which all members of the different communities can meet upon an absolutely equal footing is the sports ground. An international club on a convenient site, with facilities for playing games, would attract members from all parts and from it would probably grow, quite naturally, those opportunities for social intercourse which all now desire so devoutly. This was the suggestion made in this column a month or two ago and we trust there will be serious investigation of the possibilities along these lines.

The club we have in view is a Country Club on a modest scale which would burgeon into activity between the hours of 4 and 7 p.m. It would be a club which people would wish to join from the purely selfish pleasure they could obtain from it. There would be nothing altruistic about it. It could not, of course, be commenced without official backing and care would have to be taken that it was not entirely swamped by the gay and irresponsible young folk who are always ready to take something for nothing if it is offered to them.

The membership could, possibly be arranged on a family basis. Father would be given the privilege of introducing the members of his family, and could take tea on "the terrace" whilst watching the boys and girls disport themselves on the lawns. It is, of course, a pretty picture, but that does not mean that the underlying idea is impracticable. Considering the size of Hongkong there are woefully few opportunities for playing tennis or any outdoor games. This club, therefore, would meet a "long felt want" and, properly controlled by several small but enterprising committees, might quickly be turned into an international organisation which would be an example and a lesson to the whole of the Far East.

Lt. G. Upson arrived in Hongkong by the s.s. TANDA on Sunday from Kobe.

One Chinese case of small-pox and one Chinese case of enteric fever were reported during the 24 hours ended May 30th.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 15th amounted to 30,000 tons and the sales during the period to 48,735 tons.

A Reuter's message from Tokyo to hand yesterday afternoon says it is reported that it has been decided to quarantine all ships from Hongkong, owing to cholera.

Much sympathy will be felt with Mr. and Mrs. de Courcy at the death of their little son, John, aged 3½ months, who died suddenly at 6, Victoria Avenue, Kowloon, on Sunday.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, a Japanese was sentenced to one month's hard labour for stowing away on board the s.s. TANDA from Moji.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Alexander Gray Marshall, clerk, No. 29, Morrison Hill Road, and Miss Leonora Marie Thomasina Barretto, No. 83, Wong Nei Chong Road, Happy Valley.

The body of an unknown Chinese, aged about thirty years, has been removed to the Kowloon Mortuary. He was found in the water near the "Star" Ferry Wharf, but the police do not consider that any suspicious circumstances attach to the case.

While attempting to shoot a dog at Ping Chiu Island on Saturday, Sub-Inspector Hope accidentally shot a Chinese in the neck. The wounded man was brought to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is undergoing treatment.

Two dogs have been sent to Kennedy Town for observation after biting pedestrians. One owner lives at 39, Sand Street, and the other at 281, Queen's Road West. The victims are both being treated at the Government Civil Hospital.

The members of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, have decided to hold their first bathing picnic on Saturday, June 12th. Messrs. W. L. Walker, W. Baxter, P. Johnson, W. R. Greenhaigh, G. B. Slipper and L. Guy form the bathing picnic Committee.

Mrs. Jenkin, of 409, The Peak, has reported to the police the loss of a gold ring set with diamonds, valued at \$300. The ring was lost between Battery Path and the Lower Peak Tram Station early on Sunday evening while Mrs. Jenkin was riding in a chair.

The 1st French concert arranged for last evening at the Vicarage Tennis Court, Kowloon, in aid of the Church Missionary Association and St. Peter's Church repair fund, has been postponed until Monday, June 21st. It is hoped to raise \$1,000 from this concert.

His friends will be glad to learn that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews have received a cable from Mr. A. Ritchie at Port Said announcing complete recovery from his recent accident. Mr. Ritchie, who is proceeding home on holiday, sustained injuries to the head when in the swimming tank on the *Patroclus*.

The *Yokoi*, a fishing junk reports that when the boat was off Lung Ku Tan in British waters on May 20th, the crew were attacked by a man armed with a chopper from another boat. The *Yokoi* escaped by jumping overboard. After swimming for four hours he reached an island where he was able to obtain a boat to bring him to Hongkong. "Nothing has since been heard of the fishing junk."

A reader writes:—"It may not be generally known that the late Sir Paul Chater was the first resident to grow roses in Hongkong. The profusion of roses in the floral tributes at his burial prompted this recollection of a casual remark made by himself many years ago. Of his interest in floriculture and in the cultivation of vegetables, his exhibits at the annual Flower and Vegetables Show bore testimony."

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. H. B. Nihill adjourned until to-day the case in which Lai Tak, the master of the Tin Lee engineering shop, of No. 252, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, is charged under the Arms Ordinance with unlawful possession of six dismantled cannon and spare parts. The defendant's legal representative was unable to be present owing to being engaged in another court.

An armed robbery occurred shortly after midnight on Sunday at Takuling village in the New Territories, a report of which, received at police headquarters yesterday, stated that four men armed with daggers entered a house and stole \$185 in bank notes.

A ricksha coolie was the victim of a highway robbery at midnight on Sunday. Engaging his vehicle near the Wing Lok Wharf, a Chinese passenger turned thief when he was joined by four others at Water Street. A small sum of money was taken from the coolie and the gang dispersed. Three persons alleged to be concerned in the robbery were subsequently arrested.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* with Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair (Commander-in-Chief of the China Station) on board left Hongkong on Sunday morning for Shanghai, where the flagship will be in time for the observation of the King's birthday on Saturday. H.M.S. *Tritonia* and attendant submarines left for the North on Saturday. All these warships will remain in the North for the summer cruise.

OVER 30 YEARS WITH FAR EAST NEWSPAPERS.

MR. B. A. HALE RETIRING.

Mr. B. A. Hale, who has been engaged in newspaper work in the Far East for over thirty years, and for nearly 20 years, covering two periods, has been Editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, is now retiring to settle down in England. He severed his association with this paper at the end of April but remained in the Colony for a few weeks in order to say good-bye to old friends and to see his son who has been paying a short visit to the Colony from Shanghai. He leaves for Home by the *Carmarthenshire* to-morrow (Wednesday).

Mr. Hale first came to the East in 1895 to take up an appointment with the *Japan Chronicle*. He remained with the paper for three years and was then placed in charge of the *Hingpo News*, which the *Chronicle* had purchased. A disastrous fire put an end to the career of the *News* and shortly afterwards Mr. Hale returned to England. He came out as a single man, but was married in Japan.

In 1903 he returned to the East, this time to take up his appointment with the *Hongkong Daily Press* and except for an interval of three years, when he had charge of the *China Mail*, he has been associated with this paper ever since. Journalists very rarely retire to enjoy their "well-earned leisure," but Mr. Hale was fortunate enough to associate a capacity for hard work with an almost uncanny intuition in selecting lucky numbers in the Derby sweeps. The combination enables him to face the future with calm assurance.

The staffs of all the local newspapers joined together in presenting him with a silver mounted blackwood tea table and a silver cigar and cigarette box as a token of the regard in which he is held and as a little souvenir for remembrance. The *Daily Press* regrets losing Mr. Hale's services but wishes him and Mrs. Hale many years of happy life in the Old Country.

LOCAL WILL.

MR. CHIU DI SHAN.

Letters of administration in the will of the late Mr. Chiu Di Shan, merchant, of No. 3, Sands Street, have been granted to his son, Mr. Chiu Tak Yu, of the same address. The deceased left \$84,000, and bequeathed the whole of his estate to his family.

A RECKLESS CYCLIST.

EUROPEAN LADY THROWN FROM RICKSHA.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, a Chinese was charged with reckless driving, and driving his machine on the wrong side of Nathan Road.

Evidence showed that the defendant was riding his cycle on the wrong side of the road on Saturday and collided with a ricksha, which was overturned, throwing the passenger, Mrs. Ponsford, into the roadway. Fortunately, the lady did not receive anything but minor injuries.

His Worship fined defendant \$7 on both charges, and ordered him to pay the ricksha coolie \$1 compensation. Mrs. Ponsford intimated that she did not wish to be compensated.

PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP ESTABLISHED.

NO POLITICIANS WANTED IN NEW CABINET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 30th.

A message from Lisbon says that the revolutionary movement, in which the Lisbon and Oporto troops have joined, has now spread throughout the whole country.

REVOLT-A SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 31st.

The *Daily News* Lisbon correspondent says the military insurrection has spread all over the country, and the President of the Republic has conferred with the revolutionary delegates and has consented to their demand to rule the country.

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

LONDON, May 31st.

The fourth revolution within twelve months, and the twenty-fifth since King Manuel was overthrown, has ended in the establishment of what is practically a military dictatorship, making the fifth now in Europe, the others being Italy, Spain, Greece and Poland.

News from Lisbon is meagre, but apparently the coup was accomplished without firing a shot. The Da Silva Government was taken by surprise. After issuing the usual communiqué on Saturday that the Government were controlling the situation, they had to admit later that the revolutionaries were marching on Lisbon, and that it was impossible to send Government troops to check the advance as the railways refused transport.

A proclamation by General Da Costa, the Commander of the Portuguese troops in France during the war, who started the revolt at Braga, says the movement was tended to save the country from politicians who are ruining Portugal.

NO POLITICIANS WANTED.

LATER.

The success of the military revolt in Portugal is apparent by the announcement from Lisbon that the President of the Republic has charged the leader of the revolutionary forces, Commander Mendes Cabecadas, with the task of forming a Cabinet.

Cabecadas has accepted, and has provisionally taken over control of all the portfolios. Cabecadas, interviewed, declared the Government would consist of civil and military personages quite outside the political parties, and in perfect agreement with the delegates of the military divisions.

[There have been several minor revolutionary movements in Portugal in recent years. Until 1910, Portugal was a monarchy, but in October of that year a Republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and King Manuel II, who had succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother two years earlier, fled the country. He has since resided in England. Dr. Manoel de Arriaga was the first President, and he held office until 1915. The present President is Dr. Manoel Teixeira Gomes. Only a few months ago, there was an abortive revolutionary outbreak. Personal ambitions of political and military leaders and rivals underlie Portugal's unsettled administrations.]

FRENCH COMMUNIST.

DEATH OF TOMASI IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, May 31st.

The laconic announcement of the death of the well-known French Communist, Tomasi, in Russia has astounded Tomasi's family, who had not heard of the illness of Tomasi, who was investigating Soviet Trade Unions.

NEW STEEL ALLOY.

SHEFFIELD MAKERS CLAIMS.

SHEFFIELD, May 31st.

Steelmakers at Hadfield's announce the discovery of a new steel alloy withstanding abnormal temperatures, and claim a gas turbine constructed with this will run at the colossal speed of 55,000 revolution per minute in a temperature of 1800° Fahrenheit.

VILLAGES WIPED OUT.

TERRIBLE STORM IN BURMAH.

RANGOON, May 30th.

Devastation followed in the wake of a disastrous storm on the Arakan coast, which burst on both sides of the Maya mountains, causing a tidal wave on the Nadd River, inundating the country and wiping out whole villages.

Twelve hundred deaths have been reported up to the present.

THE COAL STRIKE.

HOW RUSSIA IS HELPING THE MINERS.

LONDON, May 31st.

The British coal strike is placing a heavy import on Russian Trade Unionists who are called to contribute 25 per cent. of their wages, according to a Russian Embassy statement, while immediate assistance has been sent to Britain from Trade Union Funds.

POLISH PRESIDENCY.

GENERAL PILSUDSKI REFUSES THE POST.

WARSAW, May 31st.

General Pilsudski has been elected President of Poland.

LATER.

General Pilsudski has declined the Presidency because the Constitution does not authorise the President to dissolve Parliament.

SAVE YOUR EYES.

TINTED GLASSES WHICH RELIEVE GLARE.

"I never go for a holiday without including in my kit bag a pair of tinted spectacles (says a Harley Street doctor in the *Glasgow Evening News*.)

Personally I prefer the tint to be green, but that doesn't matter very much. What matters is that the eyes should have protection from the glare which a strong sun always inflicts on them.

This glare is much more widespread than most people realise. It is especially severe by the seaside.

For the sea acts as a huge mirror and throws back into the faces of all those near it or on it innumerable rays of light—a fact which is known to every photographer.

Tinted glasses, which should not be quartz glasses, reduce this light bombardment to small proportions and so afford an instant sense of relief.

For example, I have been able, again and again, to cure cases of "holiday headache" by applying glasses, and I have also seen most remarkable effects produced on cases of giddiness and faintness.

The reason is that light, like heat and sound, is a stimulant. In small or moderate doses it exhilarates and cheers; in large doses it produces pain and distress. The body cannot endure it.

STARING AT THE SUNNY SEA.

This fact is well known to all visitors to the Riviera and to the High Alps. People at home, however, seem to think that, because our weather is so variable, we have nothing to fear.

It is difficult to convince them that every big white cloud they see in the sky is a floating mirror, sending down millions upon millions of strong rays into their eyes.

In a very interesting book, which has just been published, entitled *Health in Childhood*, Colonel Elliot calls attention to the danger of staring at the sun. He is referring to the times of eclipse when many people, and especially children, indulge in this most hazardous practice. But "staring at the sun" can be performed in other than the direct way.

Staring at the sunny sea with the naked eyes is a case in point.

Colonel Elliot writes:—"Many people think it is quite enough of a safeguard to observe the reflection of the sun in a pool of water. Not only have I seen eclipse blindness come on after doing this, but I have even met with it in people who, in tropical countries, have ridden or walked long distances with the sun shining up into their eyes reflected from the flooded rice fields. Before the green rice shoots have come up well above the surface."

CARE OF CHILDREN'S SIGHT.

A little further on the same distinguished writer says:—"To stare at bright lights is, even apart from the danger of losing one's sight, the surest way of weakening the eyes and making them, for long afterwards, tender to light."

Holiday-makers often wonder why a day by the shore or by some inland lake proves so tiring, and why, next morning, they wake up with their eyes dull and uncomfortable and their brains heavy.

The reason, in the great majority of cases, simply an overdose of brightness.

Had they worn a pair of dark spectacles, they would have escaped all the trouble and been fresh and at ease.

Again children often become fretful and unwell when they have been "out in the sun" too long, and sometimes this is followed by restlessness or sleeplessness at night. These children, had they worn smoked glasses, would have escaped this suffering.

It is not very easy to persuade children to "wear spectacles," but a little tact and some simple explanations usually suffice to overcome a natural prejudice. The spectacles, of course, are for use only on very bright days and only when the child is remaining beside the sea or other water.

In many cases children, of their own volition, put the glasses on because, as they say, doing so takes the feeling of strain out of their eyes.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI SITUATION.

CITY NOW QUIET AFTER DISORDERS.

SHANGHAI, May 31st.

The whole city this morning was quiet, tram and bus services operating normally. There were no extra police on the streets, and nothing to show that Shanghai yesterday was the scene of serious rioting.

The police are well-satisfied at the present state of affairs, and do not anticipate further serious disorders.

Yesterday's rioting appears to have been general throughout the city, but in every case the police were able to control the situation without resorting to firearms.

The three days strike called by the Labour and Students' Union has proved a dismal failure. Shops are all open, and the great majority of labourers are at work, and the merchants and better class Chinese seem determined to oppose all violence.

FOREIGNERS MOLESTED.

LATER.

The police are still vigilant. Three students were arrested this morning for distributing inflammatory handbills, and propaganda parties continue to incite gatherings in Shanghai and contiguous districts.

Sporadic stone throwing occurred last night, many foreigners being molested. In one case the mob besieged a foreign house, where foreigners had retreated. In some instances shots were fired in the air and to the ground to disperse the mobs. A number of motor-cars were damaged, one belonging to a Japanese being burnt.

Notices urging the anti-British and anti-Japanese boycott have been posted up. Students of three Universities and two women's colleges have not returned to their studies, and intend to conduct open-air propaganda.

THE DANISH FLIGHT.

OSAKA, May 31st.

Commander Botved has arrived here.

DEFAMATION IN HEADLINES.

COURT OF APPEAL REVERSES A DECISION.

The question of the implications in the word "story" used in a newspaper headline was considered in the Court of Appeal, London, on April 15th. Messrs. E. Hulton and Company, Limited, the proprietors of the *Manchester Daily Sketch* and the *Manchester Daily Dispatch* appealed against a judgment of £10 given against them in a libel action brought by Mr. Owen Dennison, of Bessborough-place, London.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., for Messrs. Hulton, said Mr. Dennison was a young man from Liverpool who received a legacy owing to the death of an aunt and came up to London. In London he was falsely charged with stealing books from a fellow member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was acquitted of that charge. The papers in question headed their account of the police court proceedings with lines "Student's Legacy Story" and "Student's Story of Legacy." No exception was now taken to the actual report. What was complained of was the heading.

Mr. Jackson, K.C., for the respondent, submitted that the Court of Appeal should not interfere with the finding of the jury in this case.

THE ORDINARY MEANING.

Lord Justice Bankes, giving judgment, said that if he had been left to himself he would not have interfered. He should have thought it reasonable to hold that the heading might suggest that the story of the legacy was a "cock and bull story." But the other members of the court thought differently. He would not dissent, because he did not want it to be thought that this case was of any importance at all.

Lord Justice Scrutton said suspicious people might get a defamatory meaning out of even "chops and tomato sauce." But the opinion of suspicious people was not in point. The words used in this case were not capable of a defamatory meaning.

Lord Justice Atkin said that to treat these words as capable of a defamatory meaning would be unduly to restrict the vocabulary of journalists, and to deprive them of one of their pet words, which, in its ordinary meaning, did not connote falsity at all.

Mr. Bevan—Then the appeal will be allowed. The defendants do not ask for costs either here or below.

Lord Justice Bankes—Very well.

PIRACY OR NOT?

INTERESTING SUPREME COURT ACTION.

CLAIM FOR \$4,000.

An interesting case which commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Sir Henry Gollan, concerned the circumstances of an alleged piracy near Macao of a junk bearing cargo, valued at \$14,000.

The Wing Yuen firm, consignees of goods on the junk claimed damages amounting to \$4,117 for alleged breach of agreement to carry goods from Hongkong to Hoiping. The allegation by the plaintiff firm is that an "arranged" piracy accounted for the loss of the cargo, and that, if there had been a piracy it was the result of a deviation from the contract route.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant, Lai Kwong, was represented by Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy.

Mr. Sheldon in opening said that arrangements were made between the parties through an agent, Leung Yut Cho, of the Kwong Hing firm, to carry the goods by a junk with the registered number of T4592H.

The plaintiffs claimed that there had been no piracy or that if there had been there had been connivance; and that in any event the piracy must have been at some point of deviation from the prescribed course. Evidence would be called, said Mr. Sheldon, to show that the boat was seen, two hours after the piracy was alleged to have occurred and reported nothing unusual to the coxswain of a launch which was in patrol in connection with anti-piracy measures.

The owner of the junk had told a graphic tale on his return of the alleged piracy on October 15th early in the morning, and had stated that 50 armed men had overtaken them in launches and overpowered them, it taking two days for the cargo to be taken off and landed. A report had been made at the Water Police Station.

The case for the defence was a complete denial that Lai Kwong was the owner of the junk or had held himself out to be the owner. There was admission that a contract was made between plaintiff and the Kwong Hing firm, a firm of brokers.

Mr. Sheldon, however, said that evidence would be given to the effect that defendant had held out himself to be the owner. Plaintiff would also give evidence of conversations which had taken place between him, the defendant, and the broker who had acted as go-between. The goods had been taken over on September 13th, but various reasons for non-sailing had been advanced from time to time including the activities of strike pickets and the fact that the junk could not get a full cargo. Plaintiff had stipulated that he should be informed when the junk made its voyage but the first he had heard of it had been the fact that the junk was alleged to have been pirated. He had not been informed it had sailed.

MANAGING PARTNER'S EVIDENCE. Kong Wing, managing partner of the plaintiff firm, giving evidence, said that his share of the cargo was valued at \$3,726.74, and he also claimed for the return of \$230 Hongkong currency which he had paid on account of freight and Customs dues. The junk left without his knowledge though he had previously spoken to Lai Kwong, and had informed him that he (witness) had received a letter from Hoiping pointing out the illegal activities of the strike pickets. He had warned him not to start until he gave the word.

He had no chance of insuring his property, and no supercargo was put on board. He wanted to put a supercargo on board because the junk was supposed to call at other places in the course of the trip.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, witness said that Lai Kwong told him that he was the owner.

CHINAMEN OUGHT TO FIGHT.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, witness said he saw the defendant on October 28th, after the piracy. Defendant told witness he had been pirated.

Mr. Fitzroy: Why do you say you don't think it was piracy?

Witness: He (defendant) said it was a piracy off the Nine Islands, near Macao, but he said the pirates fire was not returned. Because of that I did not believe him. As Chinamen we ought to fight until we can't fight any longer, and then surrender. When the boat came to Ah Chuk Mi he did not report the piracy, although he was then discharging cargo for several days.

Mr. Fitzroy: But he says that the pirates took them to Ah Chuk Mi and brought boats alongside and made them unload the cargo into them.

Re-examined by Mr. Sheldon: Is it not the practice when goods are lying in a junk in the harbour to insure them?

Witness replied that he never insured on a licensed junk plying between Hongkong and the country.

In reply to a further question, witness said he could not call this shipment a very large or a very small shipment.

Asked whether it was the sort of cargo on which he would take out insurance, witness replied, that he ought to have taken out insurance. If the time the junk was going to sail had been reported to him he would have taken out insurance.

AGENTS' STORY.

Leung Yut Cho, an agent of the Kwong Hing firm, said his business was to engage space for cargo on junks. He knew defendant, who was the owner of a junk. Witness saw Lai Kwong (the defendant) on September 2nd or 3rd, and in consequence witness told plaintiff that defendant had a junk and had not business at the moment, and therefore wanted freight. On September 8th or 9th, witness took the defendant to plaintiff's office, where, following an interview, plaintiff said he would ship some cargo, but stipulated that when the goods were loaded in defendant's junk he (plaintiff) should be informed in order that a supercargo could be placed on board, with a view to insurance being effected.

The freight charges, continued witness, were \$300 in Chinese subsidiary coin. This money was paid to the Kwong Hing firm, and by them to the defendant. Referring to the question of insurance, witness said the rate of premium was 12½ dollars to the thousand. Witness said he went with defendant to Macao to see that the way was safe, and also went on other occasions by himself for the same purpose. Attempts were made on these visits to join a convoy of Chinese warships to ensure the safety of the junk and failing that to engage a steam launch to tow the junk.

On October 20th, witness saw the defendant who told him that the junk had already sailed on October 15th or 17th. Later defendant said that the junk had been pirated off the Nine Islands, near Macao, and that the pirates had towed them by a steam launch to Ah Chuk Mi, where the *junks* were forced by the pirates to unload the cargo into twenty or thirty dingies that came alongside. Witness told the defendant that he (defendant) had never informed them of the date of sailing and now he had returned suddenly and said they had been pirated. How could he tell the shipper this story, when he (defendant) had never even fired at the pirates. The defendant had replied to that that witness could make investigations.

Asked if it was not possible to insure the goods when they were shipped, witness replied that he thought if he had asked for a policy he would have been given it.

In answer to Mr. Fitzroy, who questioned him regarding his visits to Macao in relation to the convey and prospective engagement of a steam launch, witness said he failed to secure either, in spite of three visits to Macao. He then returned to Hongkong. He had been acting as the representative of the plaintiff, and as he had arranged the shipment of plaintiff's cargo he had considered it his duty to endeavour to secure safe conduct of the junk into the country.

After further cross-examination, His Lordship adjourned further hearing of the case until 10-30 this morning.

Loch Ah Tam, the Chinese shipowner, who was executed at Walton for the murder of his wife and two daughters, left £12,000. He appointed his son sole legatee.

DISHONEST YOUTH.

DR. KEW ROBBED BY EMPLOYEE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese youth was charged with the theft of one gold-plated alarm clock, one gold wrist watch, one gold chain, one gold tongue-scraper, and a felt hat, the total value of the articles being \$115.

These articles, the property of Dr. F. Kew, of 47, Wong Nei Chong Road, were found on the defendant when he was arrested at a tea-house, and were identified as part of the property stolen from the doctor's residence.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

Defendant was formerly employed under Dr. Kew to look after the dogs, and this enabled him to enter the house and steal articles from time to time.

Dr. Kew said that he had done quite a lot for the boy in an endeavour to make him good, but he persisted in robbing him even after running away from the house. He asked that defendant be given a flogging and then banished.

His Worship remarked that flogging was not provided for an offence of this nature and sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF FORGED NOTES.

CHINESE CHARGED AT MAGISTRACY.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Major C. Willson, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of three forged \$10 Hongkong banknotes, knowing them to be forged.

A Chinese constable on search duty at the Aberdeen Ferry Wharf found the notes in a purse which was concealed in a bundle under defendant's trousers band. Asked what it was defendant said it was Chinese tobacco.

Mr. R. P. Moodie, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said that the notes were forged.

The defendant said he received the notes in Macao from the sales of some duck's eggs.

Sergt. Hill, who prosecuted, said in view of the fact that the constable was Cantonese and the defendant Hoklo, he did not propose to emphasise the conversation when the defendant said the packet contained tobacco. If the defendant did say that, then it went to prove guilty knowledge, by attempting to conceal them.

Remarking that the notes were such obvious forgeries that the defendant must have known they were so, Major Willson sentenced defendant to three months' imprisonment.

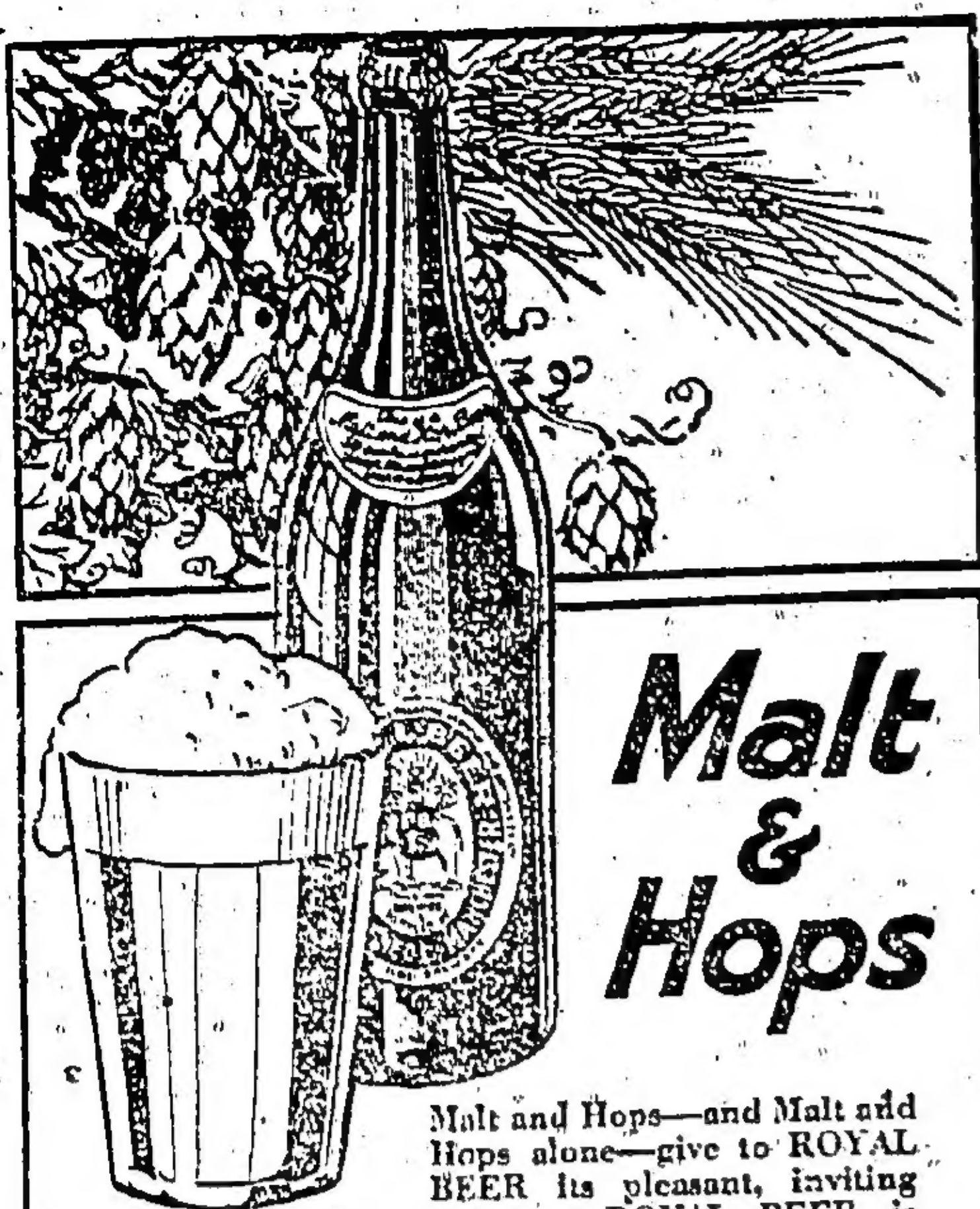
SENSATION IN COURT.

MISSING MAN ARRESTED AT MAGISTRACY.

Something in the nature of a sensation was caused at the Central Magistracy yesterday during the hearing of a charge of unlawful possession of camphor wood against two women from Shaikwan when a Chinese spectator from the body of the Court was taken into custody by a forest guard. He was identified as the man who escaped at the time of the raid on Saturday morning.

It was mentioned that since the arrest of the two women a three-year old son of one of them had accidentally fallen from a verandah and was in a serious condition in hospital. In view of this the prosecution did not press the case and the woman was leniently dealt with by a fine of \$15. The other woman who had been fined \$50 for a similar offence recently was fined \$100, or eight weeks' hard labour.

When the man arrested inside the Court was subsequently charged with being concerned along with the women in the removal of wood, he claimed to be a victim of mistaken identity. Evidence was given of his escape during the raid, and on his own admission that he was a friend of the unfortunate woman in the case he was found guilty and fined \$75, or six weeks' hard labour.



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HONGKONG



"LAWN TENNIS AND HOW TO PLAY IT."

BY
SUZANNE LENGLEN.

CHOOSING YOUR STYLE. THE NEED FOR PRACTICE. CONCENTRATING ON ONE STROKE AT A TIME. THE BACKBONE OF THE GAME.

(THE FOURTH OF THIS SERIES OF ARTICLES BY MIDDLE SUZANNE LENGLEN WILL APPEAR IN THE "DAILY PRESS" ON THURSDAY NEXT—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

"Oh, I didn't know lawn tennis was anything like this!"

That is the remark which a well-known English lady made to me on the first occasion when she was my guest at Wimbledon. Hundreds of other people, seeing first-class tennis for the first time, have said the same thing. The lawn tennis style of to-day is as different from the old time style, as the old time style was different from croquet. You may think that my somewhat impetuous nature is carrying me away, but I assure you I mean it.

If you think enough about my brief notes to want to make the most of them, let me beg of you, if you cannot get to Wimbledon, to go for at least one day to a first class tournament. There are hundreds of them, and at almost all of these some, at least, of the great players appear. I think that when you have watched them some things in these notes which may not be quite clear will become so.

It is only at the big tournaments that you will get examples of the best styles in lawn tennis and be able to try them out to see which one suits you best. This was the way that I was taught lawn tennis when I took up the game at the early age of eleven. I never had a professional to coach me. But I had someone far better. My mother bought me my first racket and as soon as my father, himself a player, saw that I was giving some little promise he set to work. I am telling you all this because I think it will help you; it seems to me to be as near as possible to the golden road to success.

ONLY HALF A DOZEN STROKES.

Now there are only about half a dozen entirely different strokes in lawn tennis, but I doubt if there is one player in the world who plays them all equally perfectly. Generally you find that each has some particular pet shot which he plays exceptionally well.

Take, for instance, the fore-hand drive. There have been some great fore-hand drivers in England at one time or another. Mr. S. H. Smith is generally quoted as being the greatest of all. But in later years, in my opinion at all events, there has never been a fore-hand drive to equal that of poor Anthony Wilding, who was killed in the war on the Menin Road.

Now I am trying to keep these articles as simple as possible because I realise that although it is all easy to me it may not be so to a beginner. Still I shall have to be a little bit technical, as we call it, here. The drive about which I am talking is called the "horizontal" drive. This is because the ball is hit when it is at the top, or nearly the top, of its bound. Thus it can be hit almost straight into your opponent's court, without any curve on the ball.

I am going into that more fully in my next article, but I am mentioning it now because it was this drive, and Mr. Wilding's way of playing it, which my

father chose for me as the one to practise. Most players at that time were using a lot of what we call "top spin," or "twist" in their strokes, but Mr. Wilding believed in the plain straight-forward stroke and if you know anything about lawn tennis history you will know how well it repaid him. I hit what is called a perfectly plain ball in the ordinary way, without any spin, and it has certainly served me well too.

Your danger will be, in selecting your style, that you may pick on a man or a woman who gets results, but gets them with all sorts of mannerisms. Still you ought to be able to tell the difference between good style and bad. It is certainly striking enough when seen on the courts.

Choose, then, as a model, some player who, with a steady swing, with arm at full stretch, comes on to the ball rhythmically, with all his weight, but without any great effort, and sends it plainly and surely back over the net. Practise yourself, without a ball at first, and if you have a big mirror there is no reason why it should not aid you in picking out your faults.

PRACTISE STROKES.

My trouble with most of the youngsters to whom I from time to time give hints is that they will play games instead of practising strokes. I don't hesitate to give my own experience because I know it has been that of others. Take one stroke at a time and master it. If you must play, games concentrate on that stroke until you can be sure that, by its aid, you are going to send the ball well over the net, to drop within a foot or so of your opponent's base line. That is what is called a good length ball, and is the back-bone of lawn tennis.

But do get the ball over the net! It is ten times better to hit it out of the court than into the net. There is always a chance that it will fall somewhere within the lines if it does go over, but there is none if it is hit too low. Simple instruction, isn't it? But the next time you are on any public lawn tennis court just notice how many balls go into the net. Then, when you are at a first class tournament, notice how few go there.

Don't try to skim the net. There is no necessity for that. If you get within a foot of it, when you're driving from your own back line, the ball will not go out of court. Again if you skim it and the shot is not a hard one it will drop no further than the service line, and that, in the ordinary way, is not a good shot.

I shall have something to say about volleying in a later article, but in the meantime get it out of your head, particularly if you are a girl, that it is necessary for you to stay at the back of the court all the time. It isn't. The next generation of tennis players will be volleyers, as a glance round your own young experts who are coming along will tell you. But more of that later.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TO-DAY.

The Final of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony—the most important match of the year—will be played, weather permitting, this afternoon, commencing at 4.15 p.m. The finalists are T. Honda, champion in 1924 and runner-up in 1925, and S. A. Rumjahn who has reached the final for the first time.

In reaching the final, Honda defeated the following:—

Capt. H. Bloxham. 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.
R. E. Coxon. 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.
Cheong Tack Wing. 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.
T. Akiyama. 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.
Yew Man Tsin. 6-2, 7-5, 6-3.

Rumjahn did not win his way through with ease. He beat:—

Lu Tak Cheuk. 6-2, 6-2, 7-6.
R. M. Henderson. 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
W. B. Cornaby. 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.
E. C. Fincher. 6-4, 3-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.
L. W. Lo. 2-6, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 4-4, 6-0 retiring.

The consensus of opinion is that Honda will win and he will enter the court as the favourite. Sound in judgment and

sure in his play, Honda is undoubtedly the better and cleverer of the two.

Rumjahn is the more forceful of the two players and if he is in form to-day he may be able to spring a surprise on his opponent. More unlikely things have happened. He possesses more strokes than his opponent and plays an all round game. His principal weakness lies in inconsistency and when he is out of form he is a particularly easy man to beat. Rumjahn, however, plays tennis with youthful pleasure and delights in an exciting game and usually improves steadily the more he is bombarded with difficult shots.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

The Final of the Mixed Doubles will be played off this afternoon and should be productive of some fine play. The two pairs are Mr. and Mrs. E. Grimble (owe 3/6) and O. C. Womack and Mrs. E. R. Childs (owe 1/6).

The other events are the Club Championship, Handicap Singles "B" and Handicap Doubles, the finals of which will not be finished before to-day's distribution of prizes by Miss Chapple.

TENNIS LEAGUE TABLES.

The "B" Division table has undergone several changes as the result of Saturday's matches. Up-to-date details of the three Divisions are as follows:—

"A" Division.					
Clubs.	M.	W.	L.	Pts.	F. A.
Indian R.C.	4	4	0	4	230 106
Chinese R.C.	2	2	0	2	116 83
M.B.K.	3	2	1	2	158 139
University	3	1	2	1	140 151
Kowloon C.C.	2	1	1	1	102 96
H.K.C.C.	3	0	3	0	123 179
U.S.R.C.	3	0	3	0	113 179
"B" Division.					
Indian R.C.	4	4	0	4	237 150
M.B.K.	4	3	1	3	210 136
Chinese R.C.	2	2	0	2	113 83
C.C.C.	3	2	1	2	178 121
University	3	2	1	2	160 137
U.S.R.C.	4	2	2	2	193 203
Kowloon C.C.	3	1	2	1	141 158
Recreio	3	1	2	1	140 157
C.S.C.C.	4	1	3	1	205 191
H.K.C.C.	2	0	2	0	98 103
N.T.C.	4	0	4	0	112 284
"C" Division.					
Chinese R.C.	5	5	0	5	372 123
Recreio	3	2	1	2	158 139
Kowloon C.C.	3	1	2	1	122 173
C.C.C.	2	1	1	1	87 111
H.K.C.C.	3	1	2	1	113 181
Taikoo	4	0	4	0	135 258

LAST EVENING'S BILLIARDS.

FALKNER MAKES A HONGKONG RECORD.

BREAK OF 500.

Playing Mr. A. Leach in an exhibition game of billiards of 800 up at the Hongkong Club last evening, Mr. Claud Falkner created a new record for Hongkong, making a break of 509. In this Falkner showed all phases of the game, including many short runs of nursery cannons and middle pocket "losers."

A large crowd of billiard enthusiasts was present, and were rewarded by witnessing really fine billiards. Mr. Leach had no chance to show his ability, but he made a nice break of 29 out of a score of over 60. Falkner only made eight visits to the table; therefore his average was exactly 100 per visit.

Afterwards Mr. Falkner played a game of snooker, and pocketed extremely well, making a break of 39. He also gave a display of strokes, including masse stroke, and double and bank cannons which were well received.

OTHER FIXTURES.

To-day at 5.30, Falkner plays at the Engineers' Institute against Mr. W. Brown. To-morrow he is at the Canton Club, and on Thursday he will play at Kowloon. It is hoped that a game may be arranged for Friday at the Soldiers' Club.

Falkner's biggest breaks last night were 79; 93; 509; 39; 48. It may be stated that the 509 break is the biggest ever made in the Colony, the previous best being probably a break of Mr. A. J. Osmund.

BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The draw in connection with the Colony's Bowls Championship competition, which was originally fixed for last evening has been postponed. It will take place either this evening or to-morrow evening.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-AMERICAN TENNIS.

AMERICA SUCCESSFUL IN TOURNAMENT.

PARIS, May 30th.

In the Franco-American tennis tournament, Kinsey beat Feret, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; and Miss Helen Wills beat Madame Mathieu 6-3, 6-4. Miss Ryan and Miss Brown, beat Miss Cousin and Miss Charnelet 6-1, 6-2.

The United States eventually won the contest by eight matches to three.

THE DAVIS CUP.

ITALY ELIMINATED BY BRITAIN.

Rome, May 30th.
Britain eliminated Italy from the Davis Cup.

In the doubles, Crole Rees and Kingsley beat De Morigio and Serventi 3-6, 6-9, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

In the singles, Turnbull beat Serventi 3-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Later.
Britain won by three matches to two, Wheatley retiring when the score was at 6-2, 6-3, 3-2 in favour of De Morigio.

THE DERBY.

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

London, May 31st.

The latest Derby betting is as under:—
Colorado 13/8 t. and o.
Coronach 6/5 t. and o.
Swift and Sure 10/1 t. and o.
Lex 10/1 t. and o.
Apple Sammy 100/6 o.
Finglas 25/1 o.
Harpagon 25/1 o.
Cimex 28/1 offered, 23/1 taken.
Macanudo 40/1 t. and o.
Comely King 40/1 o.

BALLOON RACE.

SEVENTEEN COMPETITORS IN GORDON BENNETT EVENT.

Arsenay, May 30th.
Seventeen balloons, representing seven nations, started for the Gordon Bennett race this afternoon. Conditions are likely to favour the balloons in the direction of the North Sea.

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INTERPORT CRICKET.

THE MALAYA TEAM.

According to the Singapore papers the following were invited to represent Malaya in the match against Hongkong:—
Captain E. L. Armitage (S.C.C.), A. J. Bostock-Hill (N.S.), V. O. Charlesworth (S.C.C.), C. H. G. Clarke (S.C.C.), N. J. A. Foster (N.S.) (captain), R. N. Hamilton (S.C.C.), S. C. A. Maartenas (Selangor), A. P. Penman (Selangor), V. E. H. Rhodes (N.S.), Lieut. H. C. Taylor (S.C.C.), and E. C. de Vitre (N.S.).

H. C. Mustard, the Selangor skipper, who was to have captained the Malaya team, was unable to play.

50'S v. 25'S AT LAWN TENNIS.

FAMOUS VETERANS WHO MAY MEET YOUTHS.

CAN AGE PREVAIL?

Wimbledon's jubilee year of lawn tennis promises to include a competition between the 50's and the 25's, for Mr. A. W. Gore, the former champion, who first competed at Wimbledon in 1888, is arranging for a veterans' doubles match with youth.

Among those to be approached with a view to playing are Commander G. W. Hillyard, Mr. M. J. G. Ritchie, Mr. C. P. Dixon, Mr. A. D. Freible and Mr. H. Roper Barrett, whose aggregate years with those of Mr. Gore, approach 350.

"I have no doubt that such a team as is suggested will hold the young men," said Mr. Gore. "In fact I think, personally, that we shall prevail. The older men may have less wind, but sometimes they play with more head."

"A GREAT LARK."

Mr. H. Roper Barrett, who played with Mr. Gore on many occasions, notably when they won the Doubles Championship in 1909, entered into the spirit of the suggestion, saying:—

"It will be a great lark, and, if the match comes off I hope to play. I do not think for one moment that we old ones will win, but we may be given an opportunity of showing that all our tennis has not left us."

THE PRIME TIME.

Mr. C. P. Dixon, who at 53 years of age has won several successes this season, also expressed his willingness to play. He remarked:—

"I think we should have a very good chance of success. We could not beat, of course, the best team of men under 25; on the other hand, we should equal the average young men's team, for lawn tennis is not a game that can be played by youth only. Forty is the prime time. Of the younger generation under 25, the most noteworthy are Mr. Nigel Sharp, Mr. H. K. Lester, Mr. N. H. Latchford, and Mr. J. C. Gregory, and the youthful wonder, Mr. Austin."

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The anti-cyclone is now general near Shanghai.
Local forecast:—East winds, fresh to moderate generally, cloudy.

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On or about 29th June, 1926

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M.S. "Peru" ...	12th July	—
M.S. "Danmark" ...	2nd August	—

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "JEYPORE."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 31st MAY, 1926.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 5 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 20th June, 1926, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MAKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1926. [3629]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" (1).

CARGO per the above Steamer from ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, GENOA, and ANTWERP having arrived by the S.S. "PREMIUS" and Consignees are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th of June, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st June, 1926, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Delivery Order on Messrs. Butterfield & Swire will be issued on surrender of Original H.O.A.L. B/Lading.

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1926. [3631]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PREMIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 31st May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1926. [3624]

Hongkong, 31st May, 1926. [3633]

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THE SEAMY SIDE.

TALES TOLD TO THE MAGISTRATE.

[BY R. E. CORDER.]

Police courts are as variable as the weather. One day will see a kind of tidal wave of crime, bringing in burglars, thieves, wife-beaters, and crooks. On the following day the most serious case may be petty pilfering by an errand boy. But whatever the charge-list, the court never fails in interest.

Mr. Hay Halkett, the magistrate sitting at Marylebone Police Court recently, had few grave cases to consider, but he had a very diverting morning helping to combat life's little worries. There was the wife who married a sailor last September and found herself a grass widow in December. She was not sure whether her husband had deserted her after the honeymoon or had merely forgotten her.

"Sailors are very erratic," remarked the magistrate, in advising her to have patience.

Then there was the barber whose children had a feud with the children of a woman who lived opposite and who, he said, made his life miserable by leaning out of her window and calling him names. She was always thinking of something new to say, he complained, and please would an officer go down and tell her to close the window?

Next to children, cats are the chief cause of trouble in tenements. A cat seeking adventure found itself in a room occupied by a woman who did not like cats. According to the cat's mistress, the cat came down the stairs "firing" like a motor-car, every whisker, followed by a carbolic water over me and then hit me over the head with one of my own chairs," she said. "I struck her in the face with a broom, but didn't hurt her, and I had to have my head bandaged—and I want a summons." She got it.

Failing to get rid of her tenants by a county court action, a landlady, weeping copiously, declared: "Last Sunday they brought a gang of hoodlums from a low quarter and broke my china service. I have had months of hell, and I have to live out of doors."

The magistrate tried to find a remedy, but the landlady, launched on her grievance, could not stop talking long enough to hear his suggestion of a summons for wilful damage.

The ordeal by water was endured by a young wife who, having offended a fellow-tenant, found her room flooded out. The enemy had stopped up the sink, turned on the tap, and left the rest to fate and the Metropolitan Water Board. "Everything was floating when I got home," wailed the young wife, drying her eyes with a summons.

Old George, who will be 74 next birthday, has—on the word of a constable—led a decent, sober, industrious life, but last week he began to sow his wild oats, and for the first time saw a police court from the inside of the dock.

Considering that he had never been drunk before, he made a good job of it, and when found by the shocked constable he was dancing down the street, waving his arms, and gambolling like a lamb in the early spring sunshine. The magistrate told him to go away and behave himself, and Old George promised that he would resist the call of spring.

A wife separated from her husband, who was behind in his payments, was prepared to forgive him everything except his extravagance in paying 18 pence for his breakfast.

"Nice thing for a man who gets 15s. a week to pay 18 pence for his breakfast," she jeered, giving her husband an 18-penny look.

All whine and whiskers, a middle-aged man accused of begging believed in getting his blow in first.

"That officer is telling lies," he said, before the constable had taken the oath.

As he persistently refused to have his fingerprints taken, he was put back to make way for two gipsies, a man and a woman, also charged with begging. Both took a strong dislike to the officer who arrested them, the man putting the gipsies' curse on him, and the woman expressing the hope that every rib in his body would be forcibly removed. The pleasant pair were sent to prison, the man for three months and the woman for two. The officer continued to look healthy.

An object-lesson in how young thieves are made was given when three boys, aged respectively 17, 15, and 14, were charged with stealing old iron.

The eldest boy had been in an institution for mental defectives and had been allowed out on licence and tried to see if he could earn his living. He promptly acquired a barrow, persuaded the younger boys to join him, and set forth to pick up a living when nobody was looking.

The 15-year-old boy was not very bright, but the youngest one, who had brought his mother with him, was exceptionally intelligent. Despite his mother's efforts to stop him he prompted the 15-year-old boy, who was asked by the magistrate if he wanted to give evidence.

"Say 'Yes,'" hissed the youngest.

"You shut-up!" whispered the mother.

"I want to go into that box," insisted the youngest.

"You wait till I get you home," promised the mother softly.

"I'm going in that box," declared the youngest, and into the box he went. He read the oath loudly and defiantly, and declared in a rush of tears and eloquence that he thought the eldest boy had bought the iron. He was the most indignant small boy I have seen in court, and on being discharged with the 15-year-old, he took his mother's hand and triumphantly remarked, "I got in that box anyhow."

"You wait till I get you home!" replied the mother daily.

The eldest boy was returned to the institution.

PRUDERY AND BARE LEGS.

PURITY OF GRACE AND BEAUTY.

[BY ANNA PAVLOVA.]

When Madame Pavlova danced at Birmingham recently, objection was taken to one of the principal ladies of her company performing with bare legs. Although this dance has been a regular part of the programme in London, and no objection had been raised elsewhere in England or Scotland, the authorities at Birmingham apparently considered that either the lady must dance in tights or that the item must be cut out. Madame Pavlova here gives her views on the question.

It is astounding to find in these days that such strange objections can still be raised by people in authority as were put forward when we were to dance in Birmingham recently. It was no case of a dance being banned because the action was wrong—in certain kinds of action there is sometimes early ground for complaint—but merely that the artist in question did not wear tights for that particular dance.

It was not that there was the slightest thing in the whole of our performance to which anyone but a pronounced Mrs. Grundy could possibly object. I am meticulously careful with regard to all the work in my programmes not so much because people would take objection, perhaps, as because I will not have bad taste; it is an offence to all the artistic instincts!

NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF.

There is not a single person in the whole of my present company who would tolerate such a thing—there is not a true artist in the whole world who does not object to having his or her display spoiled by the inartistic, the improper. For this reason I was quite hurt, as well as astonished, to hear of Birmingham's objections.

Do they then object to the Greek statues in the British Museum and elsewhere? I think that all will agree that this is a case where prudish objections do more harm than good. Nothing is more contemptible to the man or woman with a clean, healthy mind than fripperies and suggestions of covering for our limbs—which latter are certainly not things to be ashamed of.

It is generally admitted nowadays, I believe, that we have two arms and two legs apiece. Well, what possible harm can there be, then, in classical, beautiful dances—poems in rhythmic movement—when the dancer is clad with perfect propriety, and moves with all the purity of action of the true artist?

From time to time the various hatches have raved against dancing. Scarcely one of them but has at some time objected to our great art in much the same way as this English city has done now. What is perhaps the most pure and perfect of all forms of emotional expression has been called by the church the "devil's procession," but now that enlightenment has replaced bigotry, it has been realised by all who study religion that melodious action is not more damned than perfect melodies of music. It can be quite as expressive, as sweet, and as pure. Thus the church now sees no wrong in rhythm of motion, but in a few places the old dogmatic ideas still exist.

LOOKING FOR WRONG.

Let us abandon this attitude of looking for wrong and put in its place an earnest desire to look for the right in things. Instead of poking about trying hard to discover faults, let us discover the grace and beauty around us.

This applies not to dancing alone but to all life. A sweeter outlook, cleansed of our own evil fancies, is what we need. No extremes, no indecency, no impurity, is necessary—only frankness, cleanliness, and truth. Besides making possible an appreciation of true art, it will make for a better world all round!—The Sunday Chronicle.

A BRETON WEDDING.

COMPLICATIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

The marvel is that a Breton girl ever succeeds in getting married at all (says a *Manchester Guardian* writer). There are so many complications and superstitions involved that a minor matter like the ceremony might well be overlooked. To begin with, the occasion necessitates at least a hundred guests if the village is of any size, even if the couple have the humblest social pretensions, and never may the bride's parents expect merely to "be happy" to meet all friends at a substantial two-hour meal later. In the meantime the bride's friends are necessarily unceremoniously to dress the bride. But they find her missing signs that she is in no unseemly hurry to change her state. After she is found the dressing proceeds undisturbed until the bride has need of her foot-gear. This is not to be found, having been confiscated by her mother to show how unwilling she is to lose her daughter.

In the meantime the bridegroom, best man, and spokesman (a man of experience with a gift for repartee) have set out to claim the bride. They arrive at an apparently empty house with a bolted door, and after repeated knockings are interviewed through a latticework hole, through which the Breton household surveys suspicious visitors. They state their errand, and are informed that there is some slight mistake as the girl living here will not leave her parents. Now comes the spokesman's opportunity. In flowery language, more reminiscent of the East than of our Brittany, he dwells on the charms of this maid of maids whom they have come to carry off. Her father suggests that the old grannie should take her place. Here the spokesman shows his mettle, for without disparaging the old dame, the baby, or the elderly widow, each offered in turn, he persists in his claim to the bride. Finally the door is unbolted and the party rushes in for the unfortunate bride, whom custom once more insists shall be in hiding. Then the entire household—all carefully dressed in preparation—form into a procession to church, headed by a blind piper playing his "binioù," and his attendant with a sort of aboe termed a "bombarde."

FRANCE'S LEAKAGE OF LIVES.

I have more than once pointed out that the so-called "natality crisis" in France is really a mortality crisis, and the statistics of French births and deaths for last year, just issued, show this to be so (says an *Evening Standard* writer).

The French birth-rate, which in 1924 was 19.2 per thousand of the population, rose in 1925 to 19.6, a higher rate than the English, but the death-rate increased still more. It was 17.3 per thousand in 1924 and 18.1 per thousand last year. Whereas the birth-rate has enormously decreased in England and Germany, in France it has been nearly stable since the beginning of this century (except, of course, during the war, when it fell heavily), and it is considerably higher now than it was forty years ago.

One wonders when French opinion will cease to concern itself with futile efforts to increase the birth-rate, and turn its attention to the danger of the heavy and increasing death-rate. It is the innate conservatism of France that is to blame. France is in everything, relating to hygiene, both public and private, far behind any other great Western country.

On the whole, France has probably the most healthy climate of any European country (Continued on next Column).

THE TRUTH ABOUT A HORSE.

DEFINED IN FIVE PAGES OF A DICTIONARY.

"PERISSODACTYL."

Bailey, the maker of an early 18th century dictionary, described the horse succinctly as "a beast." The great Oxford dictionary, which is approaching completion after nearly 50 years of unceasing research, discusses the horse over five pages, and comes to the conclusion that it is "a solid-footed perissodactyl quadruped."

The dictionary finds room for the word "honorificabilitudinitas." It means honourableness.

These are two examples of the scope of the great word-book, which grew out of a project to register all words not in the existing dictionaries. The task is now finished with the exception of portions of the letter U and V.

Mr. C. T. Onions, the editor of the sections Su-St, Wh-Wl, X, Y, Z, and the present editor in charge of the staff, started working on the dictionary 30 years ago on the letter D.

Nine volumes of the dictionary have been issued. Each volume weighs about ten pounds. So far the dictionary contains 14,804 pages; 401,047 words have been dealt with. These words are illustrated by 1,748,903 quotations.

Fantastic though these figures seem, even more fantastic is the fact that in the first of the U section 50 pages, each with three columns of the smallest type, are devoted to the word "Up," its derivatives, and their uses.

It is computed that there are more than seven miles of text in the dictionary's 41,200 columns, and about 5,000,000 lines of type which, if placed end to end, would reach for 190 miles. The cost to subscribers is a penny a page.

country. But the death-rate is particularly high in rural districts, thanks to the insanitary conditions in which a great part of the rural population live. In many parts of France even well-to-do peasants hardly ever fully undress, and sleep in most of their day clothes. Brittany takes the palm for dirtiness. A Breton girl aged 18, who is now a servant in Paris, told her employer the other day that she had never had more than her face and neck washed until she made her first Communion at the age of 14, and that nobody in the village where she lived ever washed his or her head.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 31st.

	Day at 2 p.m.	Previous On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.73	29.85	29.86
Temperature ...	77	75	77
Humidity ...	85	71	59
Wind Direction ...	E	E	E
Force ...	0	0	0
Weather ...	0	0	0
Rain ...	0.04	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 81.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 31st ... 74.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 1st to 7th, 1926.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	1	h. m. 2 18	ft. in. 4 0	h. m. 8 24	ft. in. 3 5
Wed.	2	h. m. 3 38	ft. in. 4 0	h. m. 6 9	ft. in. 3 8
Thurs.	3	h. m. 4 40	ft. in. 4 3	h. m. 7 29	ft. in. 4 0
Fri.	4	h. m. 5 31	ft. in. 4 6	h. m. 8 48	ft. in. 3 9
Satur.	5	h. m. 6 13	ft. in. 5 0	h. m. 11 44	ft. in. 3 4
Sun.	6	h. m. 6 45	ft. in. 5 3	h. m. 0 4	ft. in. 1 7
Mon.	7	h. m. 7 19	ft. in. 5 6	h. m. 0 43	ft. in. 2 0

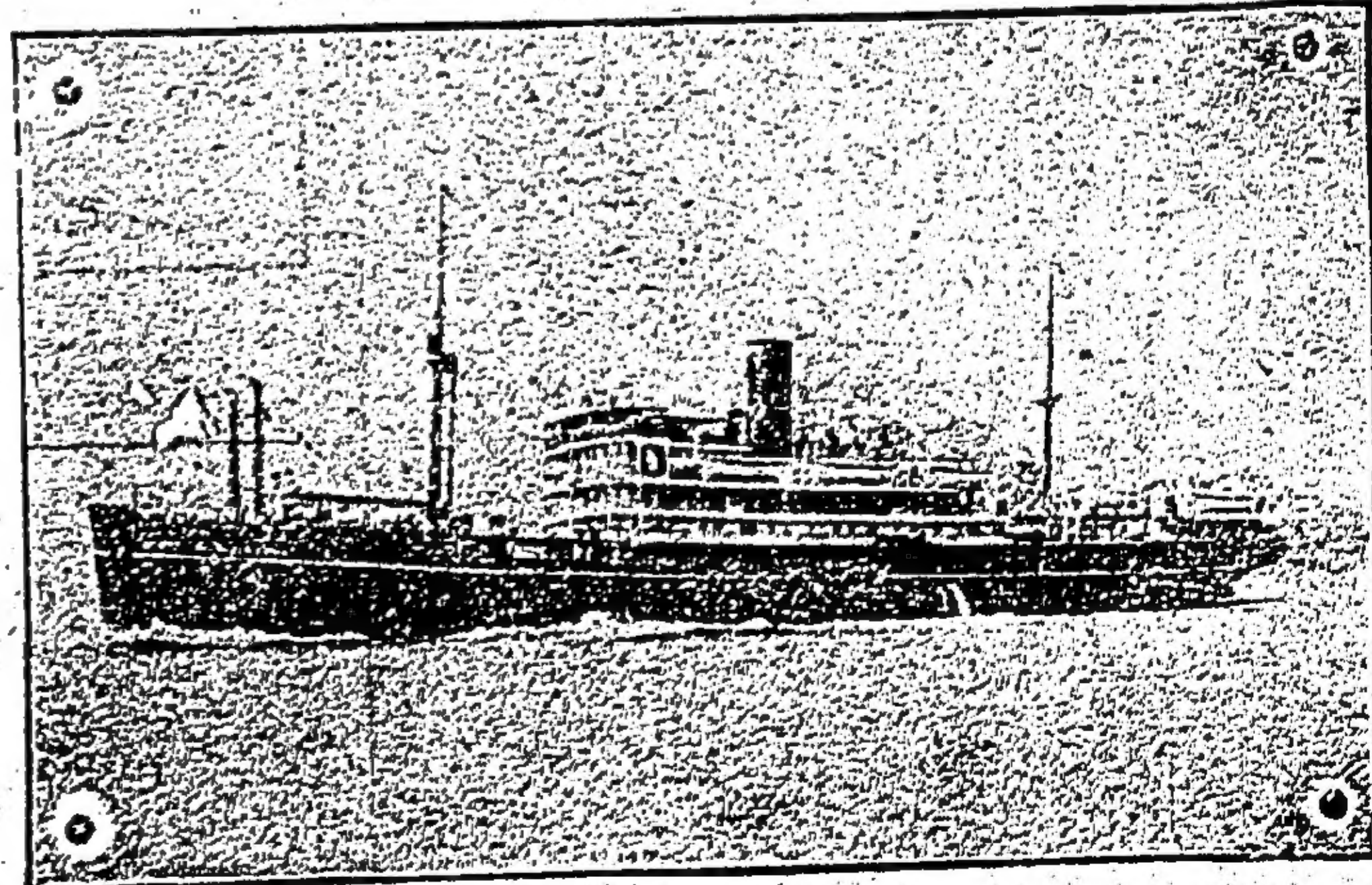
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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

May 30th.

Haiyang, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, from Penang, Singapore and Hoilow, with firewood and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 75—Kuen Sang S.S. Co.

Sui Yik, Chinese str., 173 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with fruits and cattle, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Taming, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Haiphong and Hoilow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 75—B. & S.

May 31st.

Ceylon Maru, Japanese str., 2,903 tons, Capt. T. Takahata, from Moji, which port she left on May 24th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 75—N.Y.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 551 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with general cargo and live stock, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Jeypore, British str., 3,300 tons, Capt. P. O. Britten, from Singapore, with cotton and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 6,147 tons, Capt. T. Araki, from London, which port she left on April 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 103 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Nam Tau, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Tjinarua, Dutch str., 4,393 tons, Capt. F. K. C. van Scheembeck, from Shanghai, which port she left on May 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 75—J.C.L.V.

CLEARANCES.

May 31st.

Ceylon Maru, for Singapore.

Chenun, for Amoy.

Cherbon Maru, for Batavia.

Huiching, for Amoy.

Huigang, for Amoy.

Hop Sang, for Singapore.

Kashima Maru, for Shanghai.

Kyungchow, for Amoy.

Jeypore, for Shanghai.

Sui Yik, for Sha U Chung.

Tak Hing, for Haiphong.

Tanda, for Manila.

Tjinarua, for Shanghai.

Trinius, for Manila.

Walasha, for Miri.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on May 27th, and is due to arrive here on June 14th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* is due here at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), and will berth at Kowloon Wharf No. 5.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Shanghai on May 31st at 11 a.m., and is due at Nagasaki to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The s.s. *Hydrangea* (British) employed on the Hongkong-Kwang Chow Wan run, arrived yesterday from the latter port and following the discharge of her cargo proceeding to Taikoo Dock for overhaul.

The master of the s.s. *Tjinarua* (Dutch) from Shanghai, reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that one man fell overboard during the voyage to Hongkong.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 490, of which the s.s. *Hai Yang* (British) from Penang and Hoilow carried 293.

The Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis notify the departure of the steamer *Capit. Saint-Jacques* from Marseilles on May 13th, for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, and Indo-China. She is the first of five new vessels, carrying first class passengers only, designed for service on this route.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JUNE, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
June 1st	5.33 a.m.	7.03 p.m.
" 2nd	5.33	7.03
" 3rd	5.33	7.04
" 4th	5.33	7.04
" 5th	5.33	7.05
" 6th	5.33	7.05
" 7th	5.33	7.06
" 8th	5.33	7.06
" 9th	5.33	7.06
" 10th	5.33	7.07
" 11th	5.33	7.07
" 12th	5.33	7.07
" 13th	5.33	7.08
" 14th	5.33	7.08
" 15th	5.33	7.08
" 16th	5.33	7.09
" 17th	5.33	7.09
" 18th	5.33	7.09
" 19th	5.33	7.09
" 20th	5.33	7.10
" 21st	5.33	7.10
" 22nd	5.33	7.10
" 23rd	5.40	7.10
" 24th	5.40	7.11
" 25th	5.40	7.11
" 26th	5.41	7.11
" 27th	5.41	7.11
" 28th	5.41	7.11
" 29th	5.41	7.11
" 30th	5.41	7.11

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed a decrease of 25,000 tons on the total freight entered, compared with the figures of the previous morning. Hongkong, however, had increased by 1,829 tons; that for ports beyond had dropped by 27,829 tons.

The number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 22, of which 23 were British. The arrivals for the previous twenty-four hours numbered ten, viz., five British, one Dutch, two Japanese and two Chinese. The departures over the same period came to five, viz., two British, for Shanghai, one Japanese for Swatow, one Chinese for Haiphong and one Chinese for Sha U Chung. There was only one clearance, a Portuguese steamer for Kwang Chow Wan.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. Yesterday).

For Hongkong 7,027 tons.
For ports beyond 2,750 "

Total 9,777 "

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday).

For Hongkong 5,333 tons.
For ports beyond 30,439 "

Total 35,772 "

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 2,358 tons was in British vessels, the heaviest entry being 1,336 tons. Of the other 4,681 tons in other vessels, 4,471 consisted of coal. There were only two entries of cargo for other ports, 1,350 tons in a British steamer and 1,400 tons in a foreign vessel.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under: *Tanda* (British) from Yokohama and Moji with 40 tons of general cargo, mail and 1,350 tons for ports beyond;

Taming (British) from Haiphong and Hoilow with 1,326 tons of general cargo and mail;

Chenun (British) from Shanghai with 250 tons of general cargo and mail;

Hai Yang (British) from Penang and Hoilow with 500 tons of firewood and general cargo and mail;

Hai Ching (British) from Foochow and Amoy with 250 tons of general cargo and mail;

Tjinarua (Dutch) from Shanghai with a nil entry for Hongkong, mail and 1,450 tons of general cargo, for ports beyond;

Mackinnon Maru (Japanese) from Miike with 4,471 tons of coal;

Kuta Maru (Japanese) from Taku and Swatow with 137 tons of cement and sundries and mail;

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 12 piculs of vegetables and five of fish;

Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with 30 piculs of fruit.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above return, were as under:—

Dewey (American) from Portland (Oregon) and Cebu with 110 tons of general cargo, and 3,000 tons for ports beyond;

Ceylon Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 488 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,746 tons for ports beyond;

Jeypore (British) from Bombay and Singapore with 548 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,600 tons for ports beyond;

Hydrangea (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 160 tons of general cargo and mail;

President Jackson (American) from U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai with general cargo and mail.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Changste (Australian-Oriental Line), due June 14th.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due June 14th.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due to-morrow.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—Kowloon Dock:—*Patent*, *Chak Sang*, *Taikoo Dock*:—*Kinshan*, *Hydrangea*, *Cosmopolitan Dock*:—*Ling Nam*.

1926 EDITION

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STEAMERS.	Hongk. Leave	Shanghai Leave	Robt. Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 28	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 16	June 18	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 13
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 28
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 22	July 25	July 28	July 31	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 20
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
June 16	June 13	Express Asia	June 19
June 30	July 2	Express Canada	July 3

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU	Thursday, 3rd June, at Noon
KOREA MARU	Tuesday, 15th June, at Noon
SEIYO MARU	Tuesday, 29th June, at Noon
SIBERIA MARU	Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOUYO MARU	Friday, 4th June, at Noon
BAKUO MARU	Saturday, 12th July, at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

KAMO MARU	Saturday, 5th June
KATOB MARU	Saturday, 19th June
ATSUTA MARU	Saturday, 3rd July
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 17th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAKA MARU	Tuesday, 8th June
TOYAMA MARU	Sunday, 20th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

WAKASA MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June
KAWACHI MARU	Wednesday, 7th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CEYLON MARU	Tuesday, 1st June
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th June
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KASHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 1st June
MOJI MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June
TOTTORI MARU	Wednesday, 2nd June
TAMBA MARU	Thursday, 3rd June

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ANGKOR	22nd June, 1926.
POROS	6th July, 1926.
ANDRE LEBON	20th July, 1926.
PAUL LEBON	3rd Aug., 1926.
GENERAL METZINGER	17th Aug., 1926.
FONTAINEBLEAU	31st Aug., 1926.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Thursday, 3rd June, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 3rd June, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 9th June, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 9th June, at Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 10th June, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday, 10th June, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 12th June, at 7 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 15th June, at 2 p.m.
SANDAKY	"KONGSANG"	Wednesday, 16th June, at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th June, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th June, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 19th June, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.	In Port.	Homewards.
"GLENARA"	10th June.	10th June.	"GARMARTHENSHIRE" Noon 2nd June
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	19th June.	19th June.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENSHIEL"	8th July.	8th July.	"GLENARVONSHIRE" 30th June
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	22nd June.	22nd June.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENIFFER"	5th Aug.	5th Aug.	"GLENARVONSHIRE" 28th July
"GLENOGLE"	5th Aug.	5th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3895.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE

Operated for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 9th.
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	June 21st.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 1st.
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	June 15th.

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monocles and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Ports; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

Copies of this paper are on file in our Offices SEATTLE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK. For Passage and Freight Booking apply to: ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular Freight Service for

BARCELONA, VALENCIA, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORT.

M.S. "FORMOSA" ... will leave on or about 21st June.

Subject to change without Notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 18th June.
S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

(ANDREW WORTH & CO., LONDON.)

Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "CEDARBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd June.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ...
From Hongkong, 23rd June.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £90. 2nd Class £55.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMERS From Hongkong July/August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Lourenco Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

**P. & O. British India
Apar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,

CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,

EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	5th June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	7th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June, Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"JEYPORE"	5,313	5th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KAMALA"	9,123	10th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PADNA"	5,807	15th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"RANPURA"	15,585	24th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,099	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MUREA"	10,918	18th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KAMALA"	9,123	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,099	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,946	11th June	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	6th July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	12th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	19th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,956	1st June, 10 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ARAPURA"	6,000	29th June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	30th July	and Melbourne.

* Calls at Hoilo, Zamboanga and Port Banga and omits Sandakan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"JEYPORE"	5,313	1st June, 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PADNA"	5,807	2nd June, 6 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KAMALA"	9,123	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARAPURA"	6,000	18th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	15th June	Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	28th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	6th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	15,585	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,099	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,900	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"ARAPURA"	6,000	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MUREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Cornsnaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Ag. A. [1]**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAINING Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Thursday, 3rd June, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Make Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG," and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 1st June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGOROW"	On 1st June, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 3rd June, 10 a.m.
BALIK PAPAN & JAVA	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 3rd June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHEUN"	On 3rd June, 6 p.m.
AMOY, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 5th June, 6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 11th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th June, 6 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 10th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 12th June, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 12th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th June, 6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone CENTRAL 36. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DATE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	14th June	18th June, Noon
TAIPING	13th July	17th July
CHANGTE	16th August	14th August
TAIPING	11th September	16th September

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone: CENTRAL 36. Agents. [5]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong. Sails about 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong. Sails about 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd June via

S.S. "UMINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd July via

Rangoon and Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: CENTRAL 1030.

Agents.

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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 6th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... " " " " 30th June
M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... " " " " 3rd August

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAB EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furness.

King's Building.

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands

Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and

North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK"	31st May
S.S. "GEMMA"	29th June
S.S. "ZOSMA"	26th July

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN"	13th June
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	10th July

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Telephone: Central No 1574

York Building.

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